









## GERMANS INJECT DEMAND FOR OLD TELEGRAPH VOTE

Say Economical Strength Entitles Them to Six at Coming Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The German Government requesting that it be allotted six votes instead of one at the coming International Radio Telegraph Conference in Washington, Oct. 4, has injected a political factor in the technical preparations being made for the meeting. Germany bases its claim on its rating at the conference held in London in 1912.

Work preparatory to the opening of the conference is being done under the supervision of Henri Eleon, secretary-general of the conference, and director of the bureau of the International Telegraphic Union at Bern, Switzerland. He is assisted by William R. Vallance, assistant secretary of the State Department.

Germany, which before the war was apportioned six votes, has had that number reduced to one on the ground that the votes were apportioned at the telegraphic conference of 1912 on the basis of the number of colonies each nation possessed. Should the same rule prevail at the coming conference, Germany would have only one vote.

The German Government has refused to accept this basis for the distribution of votes and contends that the number of votes allotted each nation in 1912 was based on its economic power although perhaps recourse was had to the artificial criterion of colonies to secure the sensibilities of some of the smaller nations. Thus, originally, the United States, France, England, Russia, and Germany had six votes, Italy had three, Portugal, Holland and Japan two and so on down the scale. That this criterion was wholly artificial is insisted by the German Government which points out that Germany is potentially as economically powerful as ever and is certainly entitled now to the six votes it disposed of in 1912.

The United States now has six votes—one for the United States proper, one for the Philippines, one for other colonial possessions in the Pacific, one for colonial possessions in the Caribbean and one for Panama and one for Alaska.

Several signatories of the International Telegraphic Conference have disputed the German claims on the grounds that there can be no other basis for the multiple distribution of votes than that of the colonies. Nations such as Italy and Japan which have added to their colonial possessions since 1912 are making strenuous efforts to obtain the added votes proportionate to their expansion. This added complication is making the voting question an important one.

**Found His Gold and Got Pullman Ride**  
Pioneer Prospector in South Dakota Hills Had One Ambition

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—At least one of the early gold-seekers had no greater ambition than to ride in a Pullman car when he made his "raise" from the early Black Hills placer mines, said President Gustavus of the Society of Black Hills Pioneers at the recent annual meeting of the old "trail blazers."

In those days Pullman cars were just making their appearance on some of the railroads. One night, President Gustavus relates, he and other gold-seekers were in the cabin of Colonel Thompson, near the site of the present stamp mills of the Homestake Mining Company in the northern Black Hills, when the conversation turned to what they would do with the fortunes which they confidently expected they would obtain from the placers.

Michael Heffron, a noted pioneer, was one of the group. All the others but Heffron had expressed their views on how they would spend their money. Finally, one of them turned to Heffron and said: "Mike, tell us what you are going to do when you make your raise."

After a few minutes of deliberation, Heffron replied: "Boys, when I make my raise I'm going to ride out in a Pullman palace car."

He made his "raise" and had his ride.

**MOTHERS' PENSION FUNDS ARE RAISED**

Illinois Legislature Authorizes Increased Levy for Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Sufficient funds are expected next year to provide aid for every woman in Cook County who comes within the provisions of the Illinois Mothers' Pension Act, according to Miss Irene Kavin, head of the Juvenile Court Division dispensing the fund. Although the act has been on the statute books nearly 15 years, for practically half of that time its provisions have been unenforced.

Oliver T. McIntosh, Sec. of the State, said.

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pleation has been limited for lack of funds.

The County Board, however, sent a committee to the recent State Legislature to request that the tax rate for this fund within the boundaries of Cook county, which includes Chicago, should be raised from four to six-tenths of a mill. During seven years that mothers applying have had to be told that although the law provided aid for them, there was no cash at hand. About a year ago the county board made an investigation of the administration of the pension funds. The commissioners were so satisfied with its operation that they increased the appropriation from \$780,000 to \$1,050,000.

More than 450 mothers were then on the waiting list, and an estimate could be made of how many coming under the provisions of the law had not applied, feeling that it would be futile. The act requires three years' residence in the county and American citizenship, as well as evidence of actual need. Applications now are being taken by the court.

**SIMON RAISES SLAVERY ISSUE**

British Liberal Ex-Home Secretary Refers to Case in Sierra Leone

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir John Simon, Liberal ex-Home Secretary, has published a statement here which has given a shock to those who have hitherto imagined that slavery was unlawful in all British protectorates. Sir John calls attention to the reported ruling by a majority of the judges in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone.

This ruling, he says, lays down that in this protectorate an escaped slave has not a remedy against a master who recaptures him. It provided no more than reasonable force is used.

"It would indeed be lamentable," Sir John Simon says, "if the chiefs in West Africa were led to believe they have behind them the support of the highest British authorities for maintaining the system of slave-owning."

Sir John's statement of facts The Christian Science Monitor representative learns is not disputed. Under an order issued in Sierra Leone in 1925 no claim for or in respect of any slave can be entertained by any court. It had been believed that this was a water-tight. The Supreme Court's decision shows the contrary. Slavery owning prohibition within the boundaries of the protectorate is concerned, has proved defective in the larger protectorate outside.

This protectorate borders upon the Free State of Liberia where slavery also persists among the native chiefs. Liberia looks to the British Protectorate for a lead in all social reforms. It is anticipated therefore that repercussions of the Sierra Leone judgment may affect a very wide area.

The British Government, the Monitor representative understands, is examining the question thus raised. Action is expected to be taken before any changes can be introduced.

**TRANSIT CONFERENCE PRAISES W. D. HINES**

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (P).—Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads in the United States, was warmly praised at the International Conference on Communications and Transit for his work in connection with the inquiry of the League of Nations into navigation on the Rhine and Danube rivers.

Silvain Dreyfus, French member of the Rhine Commission and chairman of the League of Nations permanent committee on communications and transit, expressed satisfaction that the presence of the American delegation gave him an opportunity to say "how extremely valuable the work of Mr. Hines has been for all time." He said Mr. Hines' reports and inaugurated studies which were expected to have extremely useful results. Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland and head of the American delegation, made a speech of acknowledgment.

**ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION FORMED**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (P).—J. Barton Weeks of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the American Motorists' Association, just organized in Philadelphia. Other officers are: William A. Thibodeau of Boston, St. Mayer of Chicago, John P. Hartman of Seattle, Daniel McEnerney of New York, Charles H. Roth of Pittsburgh, vice-presidents; Joseph H. Cox of New York, treasurer, and Lin S. Hoopes of Wilmington, Del., secretary.

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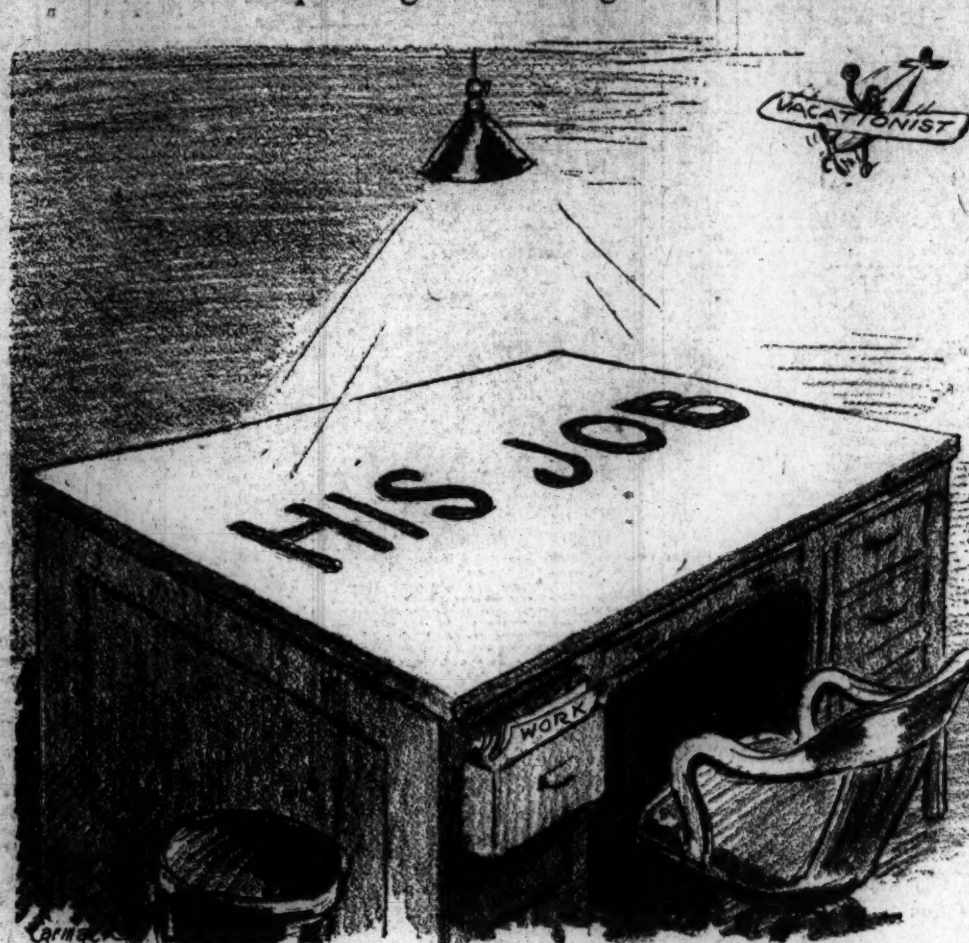
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## Speaking of Landing Fields



## DIFFERING VIEWS ON OCCUPATION ARE DISCUSSED

Rhineland Issue Comes Before Meeting of Interparliamentary Union

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
PARIS, Aug. 26.—While the French and English are still upbraided about the degree of reduction of the Rhineland troops and the question is being put on the broader ground of evacuation versus occupation in preparation for the League of Nations meeting, there occurred at Paris a significant incident showing the respective views of France and Germany. It was the Interparliamentary Union, which "brings" together representatives of various nations. Paul Lobe, president of the Reichstag, belauding the method of international conferences, said that the relations between the two countries should be public and secret diplomacy abolished.

He admitted that the mechanism of the League of Nations was too slow and it was advisable to supplement the League with Locarno methods. But his chief point was that by January of next year the last French soldier should leave German territory. He boldly put the controversy on a proper basis. It was not a matter of a few thousand men, he said, but of the whole idea of occupying foreign troops in Germany.

The French viewpoint stated that the Henry D. Johnson, who recently resigned from the French League delegation, replied with a speech which ably stated the French viewpoint on the Rhine question. The occupation was represented as the only guarantee for the stability of eastern Europe. Locarno accords were merely a commencement. They did not suffice to protect Europe against war. Indeed, they create two Europe. Western Europe had a peace guaranteed. Eastern Europe was on a different footing, since Germany had refused to recognize the status quo. Obviously, peace must be entire or it did not exist. There could not be partial peace. Conflicts could not be localized. Therefore, until Locarno was extended to the whole of Europe, peace would have to be defended by the system of guarantees established at Versailles.

Clearly the French regard the occupation as still necessary. The Germans respond by showing that

peace implies normal relations and a respect for mutual sovereignty.

Public Has Both Sides  
Whatever the conclusion of the debate it serves a useful purpose in putting the argument of both sides before public opinion.

It is much remarked that Raymond Poincaré's discourse received an extraordinary ovation. It is evident that his popularity in nearly all foreign countries is immense. Though speaking with restraint he showed how humanity was beginning to be conscious of its solidarity. Exploration, invention, travel, trade had brought the peoples together, aware of their unity.

He even showed that war, though suspending the work of universal rapprochement, had caused a reaction in favor of world friendships. The abandonment of enmity was an indispensable guarantee of progressive civilization, and France, with its passion for peace, would always help the Interparliamentary Union. Confusions are now considering the problems of disarmament and colonial mandates, besides the possibility of a European customs union and the codification of international law. Aristide Briand will speak before the meeting closes.

**RECORD ORCHID SALE ANNOUNCED IN LONDON**

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
LONDON, Aug. 26.—The orchid collection accumulated during the last 30 years by the late Horace T. Pitt is announced here for sale. It comprises 3885 lots and it is claimed that "no other collection ever included so large a proportion of rare and costly varieties nor such numbers of certified plants."

The collection's gem is a specimen with flowers five inches across called Odontoglossum Purple Emperor. This received the Royal Horticultural Society medal this year, and its entire stock comprises only three plants.

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## MINERAL MEN STUDY PROBLEM OF SURPLUSES

Delegates in Ottawa Discuss Proper Distribution for British Empire

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Canada yesterday officially entertained the delegates of the second (triennial) Empire Mining and Metallurgical Congress, who arrived in the morning from Montreal, where they had been holding their meetings. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, speaking at a luncheon in their honor at the Château Laurier, expressed himself enthusiastically over this country's present and future industrial possibilities and its amazing mining developments, and invited capital to invest in its natural resources without stint.

"I think we should be very grateful to our American cousins for investing their money here," he said. "It has developed our resources and given a great deal of employment to our people."

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Canadian labor." He went on to say, however, that "much as we appreciate all that has been done for us in the past, we would prefer development from within the Empire rather than from without."

Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain seconded the Governor-General's remarks, saying that it was an inspiring thing to meet in Canada and that he had not the slightest doubt that great efforts will be made to acquire information to be taken back to the old land, so that they may be not mere spectators in Canada's development, but take a personal part in the development of the country.

Sir Thomas Holland, president of four great mining bodies, suggested that it would be well to make a complete survey of the mining resources of each dominion, each administrative unit, each colony, and then find its strength and its shortcomings. When these were known, the differences and difficulties could be worked out and adjusted. Then the policy would be taken up on an Empire basis and finally the Empire could deal internationally with its mineral resources. He stated that each country held its minerals in trust, and it should do what it could to supply other country's deficiencies in commodities that it possesses in abundance.

One-quarter of the mineral wealth of the world was in the British Empire, and two-fifths in the United States. This represented more than three-fifths of the world's output, and the adjusting of these surpluses, one against the other, was one of the problems for the congress to cope with in the future.

After being entertained at a conversation in the Victoria Museum last night by the Department of Mines, the delegates left for Toronto.

**MEXICAN LABOR GROUP PRAISED BY PRESIDENT**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26 (Special).—President Calles speaking at the eighth convention of the Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, declared he was hopeful that the confederation's future work would not be obstructed so that it could ease the burdens of the workers of Mexico.

"Continue your work," he said, "which will contribute toward the internal benefit of Mexico and toward securing the country's sovereignty abroad."

The President thanked Labor for its support during his administration but declared the Government has not extended effective aid to Labor because of special conditions. He said that to allow Labor's development and give it justice is the duty of any meritorious Government and not worthy of great praise.

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## Day of Flivver Plane Remote, Says Head of Ford Air Plant

W. B. Stout Declares Present Aims of Factory to Be Ship for General Use

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—"No flivver plane, but a plane for the family," is the way William B. Stout, designer of the Stout all-metal airplane, describes efforts of the Ford-Stout factory to put out a flying machine that can be adapted to general use. Mr. Stout saw reporters here after flying from Detroit to New York in one of his company's 12-passenger airplanes.

The new Ford-Stout, he said, is being experimented with now at the factory. It will be a five-passenger, single-motored airplane, equipped with a Wright 220-horsepower motor. It will be the "baby sister" of the big, tri-motored airplane which the company is turning out at the rate of one a week, and will sell for \$11,000, Mr. Stout said.

"This airplane will correspond to the five-passenger automobile and it is expected by the builders that it will be purchased not only by airways and professional aviators, but by individuals who will use it for pleasure," Mr. Stout continued.

"Thus far we have only one of these planes in stock. It has behaved splendidly in tests and we expect to get into production within two or three months."

"Is this the 'flivver' airplane?" he was asked.

"No. It is to be the family airplane," he said. "The 'flivver' plane, as it is popularly considered, is not a practical thing. The percentage of people who know how to fly, or who can be taught to fly, is too small to expect that the airplane will approach the popularity of the automobile for many, many years. Also the present lack of landing fields must be considered. However, we are interested in a 'flivver' plane. What airplane



## RADIO

POWER TUBE  
FOR QUALITY  
IS DISCUSSEDNeed for Great Energy on  
Low Notes Is Pointed  
Out

As the novelty of radio has gradually disappeared, and more interest is taken in it purely as an instrument to reproduce with fidelity both music and speech, the listener and engineer have given more and more thought to the tonal qualities of the radio receiver. The vast radio audience today is first of all concerned in how well it can hear. How far is a secondary consideration.

It would seem to the average listener inexperienced in radio experimentation that all that is necessary to increase volume is the addition of a stage or two of audio frequency amplification to his existing equipment. This is true to a certain extent, but as we are interested only in "quality volume," the design of the apparatus used in the "stage or two" of audio frequency amplification is of great importance.

A speaker, which does the actual reproducing of sound, is an energy operated device and as the energy is derived from the last audio tube alone, the undistorted volume obtainable from a speaker is wholly dependent upon the energy output of this tube and no other. The energy is measured in milliwatts and the following table, compiled by the General Radio Company, gives the power output of the tubes now in common use, with the plate voltage necessary to obtain full output:

Tubes	Undistorted Plate Voltage	Power Output
UX 120	110	135
UX 121	110	135
UX 122	110	135
UX 123	110	135
UX 124	110	135
UX 125	110	135
UX 126	110	135
UX 127	110	135
UX 128	110	135
UX 129	110	135
UX 130	110	135
UX 131	110	135
UX 132	110	135
UX 133	110	135
UX 134	110	135
UX 135	110	135
UX 136	110	135
UX 137	110	135
UX 138	110	135
UX 139	110	135
UX 140	110	135
UX 141	110	135
UX 142	110	135
UX 143	110	135
UX 144	110	135
UX 145	110	135
UX 146	110	135
UX 147	110	135
UX 148	110	135
UX 149	110	135
UX 150	110	135

In order to secure the maximum power output that a tube is capable of delivering, it is necessary that a sufficiently large voltage be placed on the grid of the tube to operate at its maximum output. At the same time certain conditions, however, must be satisfied to prevent distortion in the tube itself. First, the grid must not be allowed to become sufficiently positive to draw any appreciable amount of grid current, and second, the plate current must not be so low that distortion is caused by curvature of the plate current curve. The input voltage which may be applied safely to a tube without causing grid distortion is fairly well indicated by the grid bias voltage.

## Quality Volume Problem

The solution of the problem of "quality volume" is threefold, embracing tubes, transformers and speakers wherein distortion of various sorts and causes tends to develop. It may be well to state here that there are two apparent forms of distortion to guard against in any audio amplifier, frequency distortion and waveform distortion.

Frequency distortion, which really is not distortion at all, but the relative differences in the amplification of different frequencies is caused by one of two things, either a coupling device that is not capable of even performance over the audio range, or the improper matching of impedances of the different circuits. It is extremely important from a frequency viewpoint that the impedances of the various circuits bear a definite relation to each other.

To secure a maximum transfer of voltage from one circuit to another (and we are interested in this respect only in voltage, and not in energy), the impedance of the transformer primary should be at least two or three times that of the tube circuit at the lowest frequency which we wish to amplify.

Waveform distortion in the amplifier itself is caused by either an overloaded tube or saturation of the core of the audio transformers. With the present-day standards of transformers, however, the latter from a practical standpoint may be entirely disregarded. Obviously the remedy for an overloaded tube is the reduction of the input signal or the increase of grid bias and plate voltage, thus permitting the tube to be worked on the straight portion of its grid voltage plate current curve.

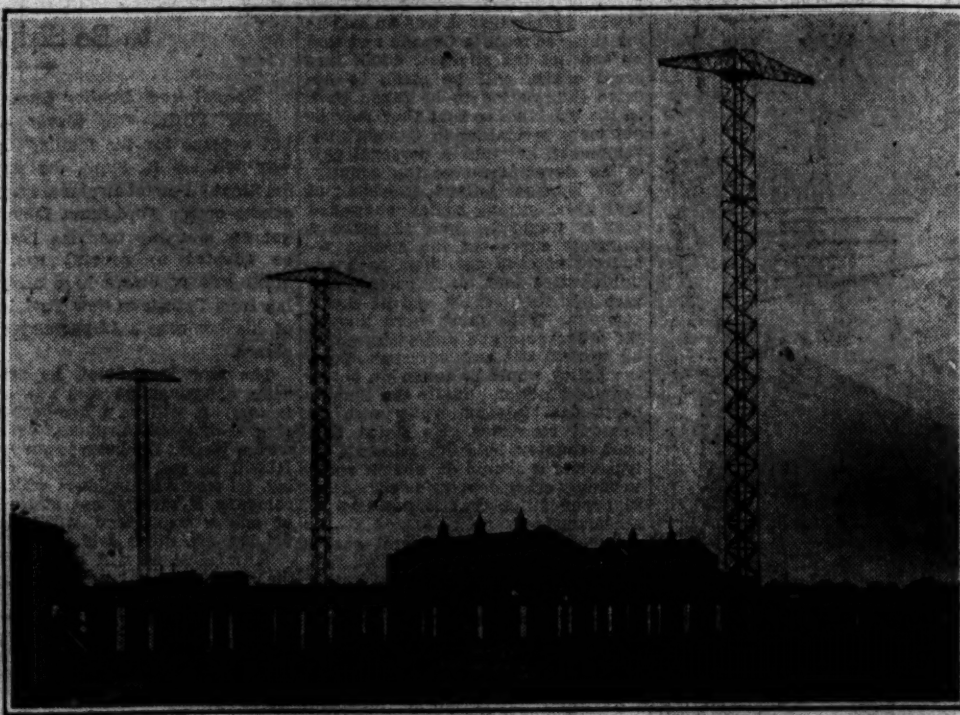
## Power Tube Essential

Assuming one to have an audio amplifier and tubes of the standard type of two or three years ago, the most radical improvement in quality would be brought about by the replacement of the last audio tube by one of the new power tubes, such as the UX171 or UX210. This would increase the power handling capacity of the amplifier 50 to 100 times and this power handling capacity of an amplifier is something that is not very well understood by the average man, yet it is extremely important if faithful reproduction is to be obtained.

In order to produce the same intensity to the ear, say at 60 cycles, many times as much power is required as at 1000 cycles. A somewhat disconnected yet fitting illustration would be the comparison between a tuba player and a cornet player in a brass band. The tuba player expends much more energy, but to the ear the cornet is louder. In the case of the loudspeaker, far greater power is needed to supply the energy than was heretofore thought necessary to reproduce bass notes properly, and it is even very doubtful if the tubes on hand today are capable of supplying to the speaker enough energy to reproduce these low frequencies with the same intensity as the higher frequencies, unless a 50 or 100-watt power tube is used. This would require a type of plate supply device, which from an economic point of view, would be entirely out of the question.

Energy Versus Intensity While it would seem that increasing the energy output of an amplifier would result in extremely loud reproduction, this is not necessarily true. A loud sound may be doubled in intensity—that is, the energy doubled—and the ear may hardly detect the change. This fact will explain in some measure why many people are not able to note the difference in the

## Radio Solidifies British Empire



© Herbert Photos

volume produced by a UX171 and UX210 tube, although the maximum output of the UX210 is double that of the UX171. Everything else being equal, the reproduction, when using the UX210, should appear much better on the lower frequencies—actually it is about the same, because the lower plate impedance of the UX210 permits a greater transfer of energy from tube to speaker at these frequencies.

The power handling capacity of an amplifier using present day transformers is more or less limited by that of insufficient power required to reproduce bass notes, although the frequency characteristic of an impedance or resistance-coupled amplifier is essentially a straight line from 30 cycles upward.

A man will quite frequently pay from \$10 to \$20 for an impedance-coupled amplifier only to use a 201A tube in the last stage, and it is very doubtful if the improvement in quality in this case is even noticeable to the ear. This is only another example of insufficient power required to reproduce bass notes, although the frequency characteristic of an impedance or resistance-coupled amplifier is essentially a straight line from 30 cycles upward.

A very interesting laboratory experiment along these lines proved that where a pure 60 cycle note from a vacuum tube oscillator was fed directly into the grid of a UX210 tube, the full output of this tube did not produce even an audible sound at this frequency. All low frequencies are not entirely lost, however, as their harmonics are reproduced, but with much less intensity, and the fundamental pitch is usually obtained by the beat note of a second and third harmonic.

In reviewing the subject of power handling capacity of an amplifier, there are many other more important phases to consider than the particular method of coupling (transformer, resistance, or impedance). It is a well-known fact that no better quality can be expected than is radiated from a radio-casting station, or that can be faithfully reproduced by the loudspeaker—regardless of what methods may be used.

Remembering that the frequency range of the better stations is something like 80 cycles to 5000 cycles, and the better loudspeakers cut off at 80 cycles at the lower end and 7000 cycles at the upper end, also remembering that the better transformers in use today are capable of even amplification between 60 cycles and 6000 cycles, the selection of the amplifier tubes and proper operation for maximum efficiency of those tubes should receive more consideration than is generally given to amplifier tubes, particularly the last stage tube from which the loudspeaker is operated.

PLAN \$150,000 AUDITORIUM  
LAKEVIEW, O., Aug. 26 (Special)—Steps have been taken toward erection of an auditorium here to cost \$150,000. It is the plan to have the structure completed for the 1929 Chautauque season.

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Heating Plumbing  
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"FAR-FLUNG" may have been a most excellent descriptive term, applied to Great Britain's colonial empire in the past, but modern natural science is making this term less and less accurate as time goes on. Radio has proven its ability at "flinging" to quite exceed the ordinary distances of the world with the result that the colonies are in close touch with the mother country at all times. This is largely due to the new Marconi beam radio transmitters.

The accompanying photograph



Radio Program Notes

THREE German selections, an Austrian folk song and several others. Duo in the program to be broadcast through WJZ, New York, at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Saturday night, Aug. 27. Each member of the duo will be heard in two solos. Steele Jamison, tenor, will sing "I Love a Little Cottage" and "Come to the Fair."

Darl Bestman, baritone, during this broadcast, will present "There Is No One Like the First Love" and "Think of Me." Duo numbers will include "Sing Me to Sleep," "Absent" and "Grey Days." The Keystone Duo will be accompanied by the band leaders, an instrumental unit directed by Hugo Mariani, which was first introduced to the radio audience last week.

Bob Tessemann and his "Week-Enders," back from Saratoga, visit Southampton, L. I., an exclusive resort, in their program on Saturday evening, Aug. 27, beginning at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time. A 15-piece orchestra has been invited to take possession of the Southampton Beach Club and the party will engage in swimming, boating and golfing. Charles Robinson, baritone; Trudy Burrows, pianist, who modernizes the classics; Ivy Scott, soprano, and a violinist, are a few of the guests for this Southampton week-end.

Juan Pulido, well known Spanish baritone, will be heard as soloist with the Mediterranean Dance Band during the program to be broadcast through WJZ, New York, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Saturday night, Aug. 27. This 30-minute period will be occupied with Spanish and Neapolitan folk songs and dances, together with classical jazz selections and unusual arrangements of popular dance tunes. The concert will be directed by Hugo Mariani.

Juan Pulido is especially well known throughout South and Central America. He is a prominent recording artist, and his warm voice is rapidly making a favorite with the radio audience. His solo selections during this period will be "Te Quiero" by Jota, "Trapo Viejo," a tango, and "Ideale," an Italian song.

Songs mostly of the light classic variety will be sung as solos and

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\$15 and \$18 grades

shows the British beam transmitter at Grimsby, England, which is used exclusively for communication with Australia. Another transmitter close by is for exclusive Indian service. The part radio is playing is about to be quickly and effectively augmented by that other product of the twentieth century, aviation. It is but a question of time when regular passenger service to and from India, Australia and the other British colonies will be established and "far-flung" will have to be put away for some other purpose. Y. D. H.



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## EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WRET, Boston, Mass. (1190)  
7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.  
7:15 Rudolf Friml melodies by Howard Sayre, pianist.  
8:30 Hawaiian dance orchestra; "Someone Is Losing Someone." Lindbergh, Eagle of the U. S. A.; "Kilima Waiti." "A Lane in Spain." "There's Everything New About You." Honolulu Moon.  
9:30 Hal Casperson, baritone; Mania Riedel, pianist.  
10:30 Correct time.

WBZ and WBER, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (960)  
6:10 p. m.—Market; baseball; weather.  
6:15 Vincent Brogiolo and his orchestra.  
7:00 Joseph Spring, Hawaiian guitar; George Ellsworth, ukulele.  
8:00 Wynne Berry, Morris Kaiman, violinists; Frances Kirkin, pianist.  
8:30 WJZ, Royal Stenographers.  
9:00 WJZ, Philco Hour.  
10:30 Correct time.

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## Correct time; studio program.

WABC, New York City (990)  
6 p. m.—Hotel Whitehall concert trio.  
6:15 "Cowboy Joe."  
6:30 "Through the Doors of Zerkona."  
6:45 "Opry House Tonight."  
7:00 Harold Leonard and his orchestra.  
7:15 Arlington time signals; weather.  
7:30 WJAZ, New York City (910)  
6:10 p. m.—Belle Brocks, pianist.  
6:30 Baseball; "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.  
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## Democrats' Problem for 1928 Is Analyzed by Party Worker

More Than New York, New Jersey and Solid South Needed for Smith Victory, He Finds

An assessment of American political prospects for 1928 and particularly of the situation within the Democratic Party, is made by Marion L. Fox, a McAdoo worker in the pre-convention campaign of 1924, in an article entitled "The Forecast," in the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Fox, who was a field organizer and secretary of the McAdoo headquarters in Chicago in 1924, was at one time editor of a South Dakota newspaper, and following the 1924 election conducted a publicity bureau in Washington. Living in Albuquerque, N. M., for some years, Mr. Fox was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and editor of the Albuquerque Morning Journal.

Although written before President Coolidge made his decision that he did not "choose" to run in 1928, the article retains much of its pertinency to the political situation. "A few weeks after the Republican and Democratic national conventions have adopted their platforms, and named their candidates and organized their campaign committees for 1928," Mr. Fox begins, "we shall see flaming posters on big billboards, in

every state looked upon as a battle ground, telling why Calvin Coolidge or Alfred E. Smith should not be elected President of the United States. The campaign will be unique. For the first time a candidate will be seeking more than eight consecutive years in the White House. For the first time a Catholic will be a candidate for President."

### Campaign Posters Pictured

In succeeding paragraphs Mr. Fox draws word pictures of the "flaming posters"; one being of President Coolidge "looking longingly at a crown and scepter," with the third term the paramount issue against his re-election; and another of the United States pictured as Miss Columbia seated upon the back of the Tammany Tiger.

The Republicans, Mr. Fox says, will not be able to attack Governor Smith on the grounds either of his weakness or his views on Roman Catholicism, but will have to leave these issues to the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon League. And the Democrats will gain little by dwelling upon claims that President Coolidge is connected with Wall Street, that he has mismanaged the foreign

policy of the Administration, or that he has failed to bring agricultural relief.

The real issue against President Coolidge would be the third term, he states, quoting from a resolution passed by the House of Representatives during the Grant Administration, that retirement after a second term has become "a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

### Smith Nomination Forecast

"Few politicians of either party doubt that Governor Smith will be nominated by the Democrats," Mr. Fox states in the second chapter of his article. They will name him because he is the only Democrat who has a chance against Coolidge or any other Republican nominee. Another incentive to his nomination is that Democratic leaders of fair judgment and better know the real situation in the second chapter of his article. They will name him because he is the only Democrat who has a chance against Coolidge or any other Republican nominee. Another incentive to his nomination is that Democratic leaders of fair judgment and better know the real situation in the second chapter of his article.

"Why should refusal of the Democratic National Convention in 1928 to nominate Alfred E. Smith sound the death knell of the party?" "First of all, the Democrats have not been strong enough to elect a President since 1892. Even Democratic optimism has its limits, and is that of the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon League. And the Democrats will gain little by dwelling upon claims that President Coolidge is connected with Wall Street, that he has mismanaged the foreign

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Mr. Fox states that he regarded the re-election of Woodrow Wilson in 1916 as no more of an indication of party strength than was his election in 1912. It was due, he said, rather to mismanagement by the Republican campaign manager, and to a "supreme fluke" in the nature of a snub to Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, by Charles E. Hughes, which lost the latter the California votes that decided the election. "How great were the defeats in 1920 and 1924," says Mr. Fox, "may be judged by the fact that Cox had only 127 of the 531 electoral votes, and Davis only 136."

The article continues: "Catholics cast about 50 per cent of the Democratic votes in the northern states. They are the most active workers for the party in nearly every county of the western states. Without them no western state would ever be found in the Democratic column. In the South the Catholic vote is negligible except in Louisiana."

New York's Importance

"If the Democratic Party should refuse to nominate Smith in 1928, the Catholics would assume, and with reason, that his rejection was due to the fact that he is a communicant of the Catholic Church. He has shown, four times, his ability to carry the State of New York by large majorities. Without the 45 electoral votes of that State no Democrat could hope to win in 1928. The fact that Wilson won in 1916 without New York has no promise for the Democrats in 1928. The vast influx of Negroes into Ohio makes carrying that State next to impossible. . . .

"But can Smith be elected? Maybe. 'Ordinarily we should believe that any Democrat who could carry the states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island would be elected. Those states have 100 electoral votes. The actual solid vote has only 114. Smith would carry them, probably. The states of Tennessee, Kentucky and Oklahoma, with their 35 electoral votes, are far from solidly Democratic."

"Cox lost Tennessee and Oklahoma, in 1920, and carried Kentucky in 1912. Davis, in 1924, carried Tennessee and Oklahoma, but lost Kentucky. A change of less than 15,000 votes from Democratic to Republican would have lost either Tennessee or Oklahoma. Therefore any Democratic candidate must fight for Kentucky's 13, Tennessee's 12, and Oklahoma's 10 electoral votes."

The Necessary 52

"Granting Smith 100 votes in the Eastern states and 114 in the South, where he will get the 52 votes still necessary to elect him?

"New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Montana would likely give Smith 13 votes, though each of those states has been in the Republican column nationally since 1916. Missouri's 18 would probably be for him, and he would have a good chance carrying Wisconsin's 13 against Coolidge, who never has been popular in that state. Coolidge lost that state to La Follette, in 1924, by 142,064."

"But when we give Smith the Eastern states, except Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and the southern states, except Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma, and give him Missouri, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Montana, he still lacks 8 of the necessary 265. To carry all of the states thus credited to him would

be a little short of miraculous. Of course, he might carry Nebraska. . . .

"It is safe to say that Smith cannot lose all three of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma and be elected. He might lose two of them and still win, but the chances are to the contrary. He might carry all of them, thus giving him the 149 electoral votes possible from the South, and still lose."

Chances in Border States

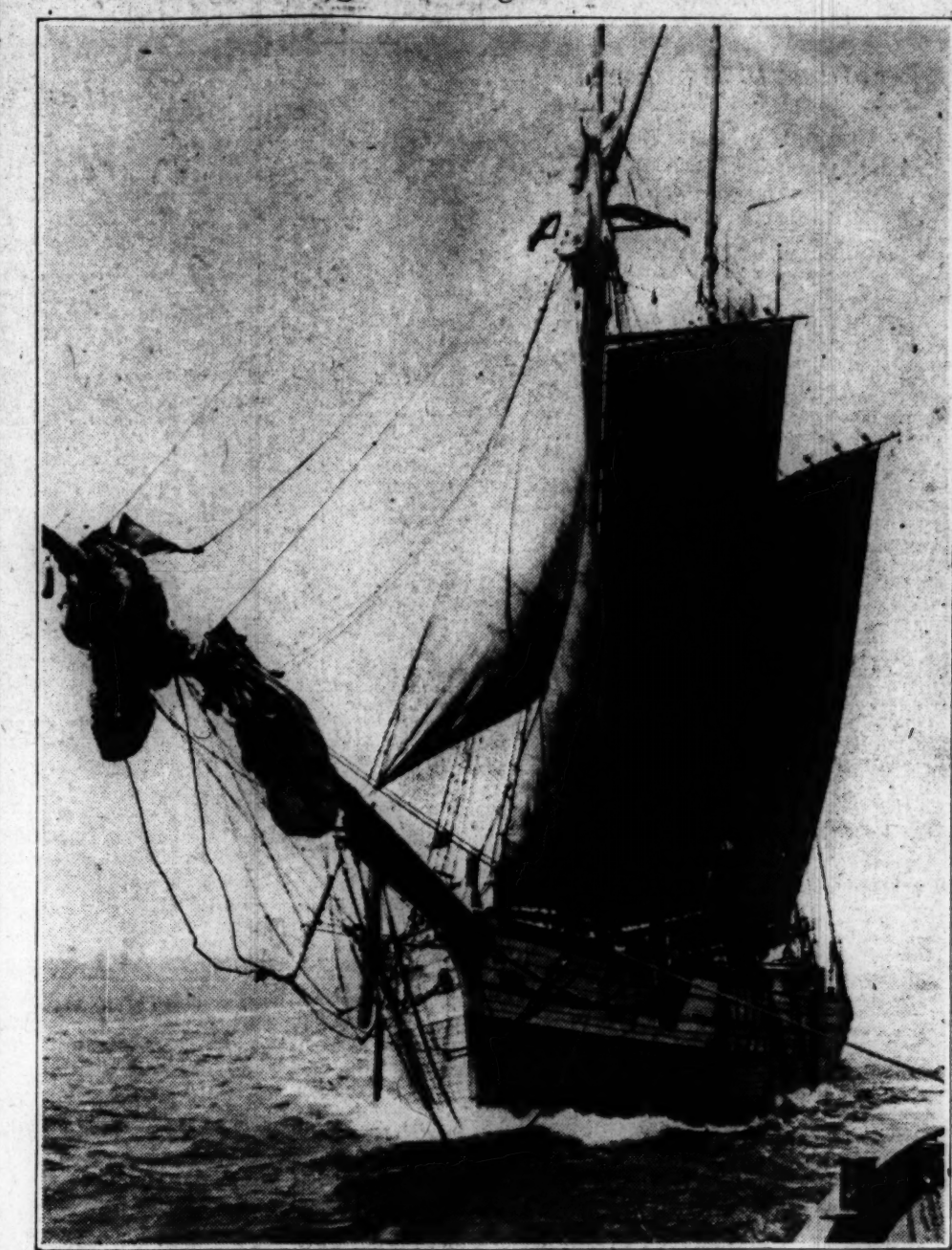
"Close at all times, what are those states likely to do to Gov. Alfred E. Smith—a Catholic, wet, and a member of the Tammany organization? Those states are Protestant and dry, and their people have been taught to look upon the Tammany tiger as a ravenous beast of prey."

"But what are the factors against Smith in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma?"

"He would lose some votes because he is wet. However, when the voters of those states came to realize that his position on prohibition is exactly that of Woodrow Wilson, who vetoed the Volstead Act, and that a President has really little power except to enforce the law, which he would do, it is doubtful if his position on the Eighteenth Amendment would drive many votes from him. The dryest dry does not imagine that any President could influence Congress to submit an amendment for the prohibition amendment."

"No enforcement would be less efficient than now; probably none much better. Smith stands on prohibition where Woodrow Wilson stood. Wilson could not prevent the Eighteenth Amendment, or the Volstead Act, which he vetoed. How absurd to imagine that Smith could repeal or nullify a law that President Wilson could not prevent!"

## A Sight to Delight "Old Salts"



The Three-Masted Schooner, Lucia A. Simpson, Being Towed into the Outer Milwaukee (Wis.) Harbor, Preparatory to a Cruise on the Great Lakes. The Simpson, One of the Few Remaining Sailing Vessels Still in Service on the Great Lakes, Was Built in 1875 and is Now Engaged in Carrying Cedar Posts From Upper Michigan to Milwaukee.

## Summer Notes From Washington

THE number of associations, corporations, lodges, syndicates, societies and federations maintaining headquarters in Washington increases constantly without solicitation, but they do not multiply with sufficient celerity to satisfy some ardent Washington "boosters."

A committee has formed itself into an organization to induce organizations to have centers in Washington. "This is the proper place for everything national," they proclaim. Local business groups are back of this movement, seeking to bring both conventions and headquarters to the capital.

Perhaps it is in anticipation of the successful issue of this campaign that many fine office buildings have recently been erected, a fact which has caused many persons to exclaim, "How can all those offices be filled in a city where there is so little trade and commerce?" Representatives of trade and commerce elsewhere do fill them.

The Secretary of State cannot be expected to keep his eyes glued to minutiae. He is in his position for the larger phases of international exchange. There are undersecretaries and assistant secretaries and assistants to them and chiefs and sub-chiefs and a whole army of officers dwindling down to a few private secretaries.

One of the courts formed by the wings that extend in parallel lines from the main building housing the Federal Trade Commission and other Government agencies, an employee

of the State Department, is engaged in the task of keeping the State Department's files in order.

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is raising tomatoes. The idea struck him one day as he gazed out of his window into the unused space.

To be sure, grass grew there but no one paid much attention to it. A woman would have said, "Flowers would look pretty there, marigolds, or zinnias or petunias." But the man was fond of tomatoes, and he saw, in his thought, vines flourishing with promising yellow blossoms, then wee green fruit and later luscious red tomatoes.

A round bed was dug and worked. Tomato plants were inserted in it. They have been watered and tended with care. The vines flourished, but the fruit is tardy. "You planted them too late," some observe. "You did not get the right kind," others intimate. But the horticulturist is pinning his faith to a late fall.

A lawyer unused to the practices of the United States Supreme Court recently addressed the dignified justices as "gentlemen." Instead of calling them "your honors." He immediately apologized. Chief Justice Taft, in accordance with his customary attempt to make lawyers who are appearing before the august body feel at ease, replied by apologizing for calling us gentlemen. That is what we try to be."

The concrete slab which will form the roof of the central portion of the George Washington Masonic Memorial, when completed will constitute the greatest single slab of roofing concrete in the world, Masonic authorities in Washington state. The first pouring of the concrete began on Aug. 22. The memorial, which is being supported by contributions from Masons all over the United States, is being erected on a slope overlooking Alexandria, Va., the town in which the lodge to which Washington belonged was located.

The roof of the memorial is supported by four gigantic beams, and is being erected on a slope overlooking Alexandria, Va., the town in which the lodge to which Washington belonged was located.

The reading rooms in the Congressional Library which are reserved for the use of senators and representatives are well filled these summer days with congressional secretaries and employees, many of whom are students of law at the universities here. Congressmen, instead of taking their secretaries with them during their summer travel, as they used to do, have found it more to their advantage to leave them in Washington to attend to routine matters and to act as hosts to the many visitors from their home states who come to Washington in the summer.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The profit and loss surplus of International Telephone & Telegraph Co. on March 31 was \$12,213,117 compared with \$10,075,554 three months previously. Total assets rose to \$188,637,550 from \$130,892,242.

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## BATHING BEACH TAKES CHICAGO ISLAND AIRPORT

Another Must Be Built for Harbor Landing Field—Women's Plea Wins

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Chicago's proposed down-town airport has been forced to capitulate to a bathing beach. When the big new island in double demand was recently built in the lake, it was designed as the last link in a long lake boulevard with a beach added. That is going to stand and the airport, which would have been but temporary, will have to hunt another island.

Club women descended on the last meeting of the South Park commissioners, explained George T. Donoghue, superintendent, with such a powerful demand that the original plans of the commissioners for a central bathing beach be carried through that the commissioners felt obliged to comply.

The women urged that the flying field would be too small and that it would necessarily be located so near the driveway as to be dangerous. They pointed out that this beach was the only one that a large part of Chicago's great West Side, the most populous part of the city, could readily get to.

In fact Chicago's down-town beach is used largely as an outlet to the water for the congested West Side with its sections of crowded foreign population. A through street car line will make the connection. Aldermen from the West Side protested against the elimination of the beach.

It lies so near the skyscrapers of the "Loop" district that from the nearest can be seen the white fringe of waves breaking on the beach. Young men working in Chicago's down-town office buildings will be able to slip over to the beach on their lunch hour, take a swim and get back to work at 1 o'clock.

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## A Vagabond Voyage down the Mississippi

This is the second of a series of articles which will appear every Friday, in which Mr. Speakman will tell of a 2500-mile voyage from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Gulf in "20 feet of boat," which he and Mrs. Speakman experienced. The first 500 miles were made by canoe, the remainder by houseboat. Mr. Speakman is the author of "Beyond Shanghai," "Hilltop in Gullies," and other works, including "Here's Ireland," parts of which were published first in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR under the title, "A Literary Donkey Cart."

## The Swamp and the Cabin

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

Again the south wind, again the threat of rain. The river had widened considerably, and the water was now no current to help us down stream. Two stiff hours of paddling brought us to the large government dam a mile and a half below the town of Cohasset, Minn. We climbed the bank and looked over the 30-foot embankment. For 600 yards ahead the river, closely thickened by rank underbrush, presented a surface not of water but of logs! At the far end small groups of logs, brought up stream by the wind, were momentarily joining the blockade.

With one of the large waterproof bags on my shoulders I went along a small path into the underbrush, following the river bank in the direction of open water. The path soon disappeared in an undergrowth so dense that in order to catch even an occasional glimpse of the river it was necessary to remain within 20 feet of the low bank. The ground became swampy. With every foot the going grew worse. Here were holes filled with stagnant water; charred stumps and black, decaying trunks of fallen trees overhung by brush and creepers barred the way. To avoid the worst of the swamp I made a detour inland, but on coming back to the river I encountered a grove of small birch saplings growing so thick together that the bag could only be dragged through them by great effort.

Here at last was the down stream end of the matted logs. I cached the bag under a young ash tree that was turning prematurely yellow, fastened a handkerchief to a branch where I hoped it would be visible from the river, and went back to the dam, keeping a lookout as I went for a better route on the other side. But the undergrowth was as heavy, and there was the added disadvantage of a higher bank.

A slight rift in the logs appeared just below the dam where a canoe might work its way on for a few yards. We piled the rest of our dunnage on the embankment and covered it with the poncho, then portaged the canoe over the bank, and paddled carefully down stream, pushing the logs aside with our hands, creating number made further progress impossible. Working our way toward the shore, we pulled the canoe into the underbrush, intending to drag it through to where I had cached the bag.

Like Giant Fels

Now came a few drops of rain, then a soft, increasing spatter on the leaves above us, and finally, such a drenching downpour that we would expect only far to the south. The leaves became small gargoyles with sprouting tongues, the bushes sloshed us with buckets of water, the fallen logs turned black and slippery like the backs of so many giant eels. Stopping and stumbling, we dragged the canoe a few feet into the underbrush. That wouldn't do at all. It was less manageable for two than it would be for one. Yet, if I put it over my head, how could we find the way through the bog to the young ash where I had left the sack?

One thing at least was certain: If we stayed where we were we would shortly be bogged. I turned the canoe over, crawled under it, got my shoulders against the bottom and, with my head in a position of profound thought on my breast, came to my feet. Then, my companion guiding the inverted bow as well as she could and fighting her way through the underbrush, we turned inland into a swamp of burned trees and brush and lashing twigs and rain.

With an occasional rest, we went on, I from the dark but by no means cozy interior of the canoe, trying to circle around the swamp's edge and at the same time attempting to avoid the logs and bogs and bushes that kept popping up with persistence into my restricted view. But my feet had lost their accustomed lightness because of the canoe sitting on my neck, and slipping on a log, I went plop, the canoe extinguishing me as a snuffer its candle. It was at the close of this episode, when I had reappeared like Caliban emerged from his den, that I felt it expedient to track off alone in the direction in which I thought the river lay.

Search as I would, however, I could not find the river, nor anything that was even vaguely suggestive of the points of the compass. I climbed a tall pine, but the view was a rim of trees. Climbing down again I worked around the other half of the circle. We spent perhaps half an hour trying to get some sort of bearings.

If without canoe or dunnage we could have wandered off, we might have found some clue as to the direction of the river. But if we left the canoe by so much as 20 feet we should be in the underbrush, it would be as good as gone until winter cleared away the impenetrable screen of leaves.

Through the Boscage Again

Then as we sat in the rain looking wistfully up at the little tent they call the sky, my companion's face lighted with an idea. "See! The wind up there seems to be blowing from that direction. If it hasn't changed, then the river should be somewhere to our left." I got under the canoe again, and we went on through the boscage, hanging into certain trees, stumbling over others, now getting the canoe into narrow places from which we would have to back out, until at last she would not let me carry it any farther.

We rested, and then went on, I at the front, breaking the way, she at the back, holding on with both hands, until at last we came to a strongly-made but deserted log cabin with half the floor caved in, and there, just beyond, bayou of the river!

The cabin had a broken stove in it and some dry wood. I started a fire so that one of us might get dry, then pushing the canoe into the bayou, which at that point was full of logs, I managed, by half-crawling over them and half-wading, to draw it 100 yards to open water. Paddling up stream, I came to the handkerchief which fortunately showed from the river, and, by pulling the canoe over a few more logs, got ashore. Then came three trips back through the underbrush to the dam for the most important of our assembled dunnage and a return at last to the cabin.

Well Worth Remembering

She had brought the fire to that mellow state where it consumed even wet wood. The cabin was warm and comfortable after the sinister, chuckling swamp, in spite of that hole in the dirt floor next to the door, ten feet across and five feet deep, which kept crumbling in at the edges. We strung a line and dried our clothes, and did ourselves well with some vegetable soup from the canoe, breakfast being by that time nine hours away in the past.

But there were still a number of things under the poncho at the dam, and as it was growing late, she insisted in going back with me through the torrent to the branch with the drowned handkerchief on it, and thence through the swamp to the dam, and back again with the last of the cargo. I going ahead and making what path I could, she coming after. Through the sodden, reeking half mile to the dam, and then all that difficult journey back, she struggled after me with a paint box and the iron grill in one hand, the poncho filled with tableware in the other, and under her arm the well wrapped-up sketch of Cohasset—now slipping in the wet logs, now fighting through the thicket, the rain upon her and new stripes of black from the burned saplings across her cheek—but always coming on. And it seems to me that it is not only good for a man to have a memory like that, but to set it down somewhere.

So we returned to the cabin, and whatever discomforts we had known fled away, and we slept.

M. Gudmundsen

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## TRANSPORT USE OF OHIO RIVER GROWS RAPIDLY

With Four Dams Yet to Be  
Built, Project Is Nearly  
Self-Sustaining

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 26 (Special).—Freight tonnage carried by the Ohio River is increasing at the rate of 4,000,000 tons annually and the \$100,000,000 canalization project of the Federal Government is virtually a paying proposition today. Col. C. W. Kuts, army engineer in charge of the work, made that comment recently in announcing that five more of the series of dams at various points on the river would probably be completed this year, leaving only four dams to be built next year.

Referring to a recent federal report, Colonel Kuts said the 16,000,000 tons of freight shipped over the Ohio River proper in 1925 would represent a saving over railroad rates of \$3,328,894. The cost of operating and maintaining the canal is estimated at \$2,250,000 a year which, with interest charges on the investment, makes a total cost of \$6,000,000 annually.

The engineer added that the 1926 tonnage was estimated at 20,000,000 and that the saving over rail rates would be proportionate. Furthermore, there was an additional saving of \$2,000,000 on the tributaries of the Ohio River in 1925.

"These statistics show that the project is today virtually a paying investment," the colonel said.

A permanent nine-foot stage in the river is now almost an actuality, he pointed out, so that increasing use of the facilities are being made by great corporations engaged in steel, oil and other businesses. Coal, gravel, sand and other supplies also are being shipped over the river at a saving over the rail rates.

When the 50 dams included in the federal canalization program are completed, the enterprise will have cost between \$105,000,000 and \$100,000,000, it is estimated. Colonel Kuts hopes that Dam No. 45 will be finished during August and that Nos. 41, 46, 47 and 49 in the lower river will be finished before the end of the year. This will leave Nos. 50, 51, 52 and 53 to be completed.

It cost from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000 for the construction of each dam, while the operation and maintenance cost of each will run between \$30,000 and \$50,000 annually.

## DOG SHOW ANNOUNCED FOR SPRINGFIELD FAIR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special).—Premier lists for the fifth annual Eastern States Exposition dog show on Sept. 22 and 23, in connection with the annual exposition from Sept. 18 to 24 inclusive, include the most attractive classifications ever presented by the management.

Five hundred entries are expected for the two-day event. Cash prizes in all classes having five or more entries are offered by the exposition and in addition there is an extensive list of specialties offered by clubs and individuals.

## BRITISH PRINCES NOW EN ROUTE EASTWARD

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 25 (P).—The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, were on their way eastward today after a brief stop at various western Canadian points and being greeted by thousands of persons. In this city last yesterday they shook hands with ex-

service men and made a flying trip to the Canadian Legion building to sign the distinguished visitors register.

At Adanac, B. C., they visited the reduction works of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, and were given pieces of silver, which the Prince of Wales later distributed to children while the train was being transferred to the railroad barge at the Kootenay Lake crossing.

At Proctor, near here, the former Grace Vanderbilt, now Mrs. Henry Gassaway Davis of Kansas, and her husband, were present to meet the princes, in response to an invitation from Prince George, who is an old friend of Mrs. Davis.

## Musician to Make Caribbean Voyage

Although coal is not scarce in Boston, efforts to secure a few tons for use in the galley stove of the 45-foot auxiliary schooner Myrtle E. made a delay necessary in the start of the vessel on a cruise to the Virgin Islands. The craft was due to start early today from T Wharf, but was unable to get the coal delivered to the vessel at that pier, so H. Cliff Williams, a musician and entertainer, owner of the craft, took the vessel to the Fish Pier, where coal was available. A start was expected to be made this afternoon.

Mr. Williams, who has been giving concerts for some time, plans, with five friends, to cruise to tropical waters. The five friends are not seafaring men but Mr. Williams expects to turn out some experienced seamen before the end of the trip. The year student of art, and newspaperman of Philadelphia; Donald Jones, a Pennsylvania student; Benjamin Jones, who plans to enter North Carolina University; Donald Alsop, of Lancaster, O., a third year student of art, and William Blaisdell, instructor in the University of Pennsylvania.

For five years Mr. Williams has been with the University of Wisconsin extension division, developing orchestral and hand music. He has owned the Myrtle E. originally designed as a fishing vessel for about four years. The craft registers 16 gross tons and draws nine feet six inches.

When a lad, Mr. Williams left his Philadelphia home and for three years and eight months was on the sea, serving with Silas Pendleton on a whaler from New Bedford. After the present cruise is over, Mr. Williams, who usually berths the Myrtle E. at Marblehead, plans to tie up at some Florida port for the winter. Mrs. Williams, now in Canada on a theatrical tour, is to join him in Florida.

## LINCOLN CAMPAIGN RELIC DISCOVERED

NEWFIELD, N. H., Aug. 25 (P).—A relic of Abraham Lincoln's first and second presidential campaigns has been found in an attic here, where it has been stored away for more than 60 years. It is a banner bearing the inscription in large black letters on a white background, "Scott for President, 1860." The banner, which usually berths the Myrtle E. at Marblehead, plans to tie up at some Florida port for the winter. Mrs. Williams, now in Canada on a theatrical tour, is to join him in Florida.

The relic was discovered by Mrs. Charles Pike of Birmingham, Ala., who is passing the summer at her girlhood home here. The house was formerly occupied by the late Samuel P. Badger, a soldier in the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment during the Civil War. One resident of this town, James A. Speed, now in his seventy-sixth year, was a member of the club as a boy.

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## Special Commission on Necessaries of Life Keeps Watch on Prices of Coal and Potatoes

Organized By Mr. Coolidge  
When Governor in 1919  
as an Emergency

When Calvin Coolidge, as Governor of Massachusetts, brought about the organization in 1919 of the Special Commission on Necessaries of Life as an agency to deal with the economic situation of the post-war period, he shied away from attempting to make it a price-fixing board. He reasoned that any arbitrary decrees on the cost of commodities while at the peak might cause them to continue at a higher level than if left to the slow processes of the economic law. He believed that if a fact-finding tribunal were set up, with proper powers of investigation and for the dissemination of information, the reaction of public opinion would be the best solution of economic problems.

Originally established for a period of one year, the duration of the commission was extended by the Legislature up to 1925, then for two years to May 1, 1927, with the prospect of a further continuance, as it still is going strong as an intermediary between those who sell essentials and those that have to buy them.

Problems relating to rent and housing, although now much less acute, continue to engage the activities of the commission. Last year 3000 tenants and 100 landlords brought their troubles to the board. The local representatives in Boston, Brookline and Worcester reported more than 7000 additional cases. Practically all of them were satisfactorily straightened out after investigations, private conferences and suggestions. Only five cases were taken to the courts.

Modifies Eviction Proceedings. One result of a survey of housing conditions throughout the Commonwealth made by the commission last December through local officials, and more than 1000 real estate dealers, was a further modification, by the Legislature this year, of the emergency housing law relative to stays in eviction proceedings.

Originally, the law permitted the court, in its discretion, to grant a stay of six months in actions of summary process. Last year it was reduced to three months, this year to one month, and that is now a permanent provision of the law, without objection on the part of property-owners or tenants.

Another of the emergency housing laws that has been permanently affixed in the statute books is that which makes it a misdemeanor for a landlord wilfully and intentionally to fail to supply heat and other conveniences. Today the commission will tell you that tenants in good standing are now in a position to trade on equal terms with landlords for a rent. This readjustment has been accomplished without interference with property rights and with proper protection of personal rights, unlike some other states that had serious shortage of housing after the war.

Next to shelter, the uppermost concern of the commission has been the fuel problem. It was vested with the powers of emergency fuel administration during the anthracite strike that ended in the spring of 1925. It co-operated with the England governors' fuel committee, issued bulletins from time to time, and kept a close check on the situation.

Encouraged Other Fuels. But the main accomplishment at that time was an intensive campaign by the commission in advising the public to use other kinds of fuel with instructions in regard to the combustion of various fuels that were suitable for house-heating apparatus, with the result that anthracite prices in Massachusetts were from \$5 to 10 a ton lower than in New York City, several hundred miles nearer the mines.

Thousands of families found that their heating bill with other fuel was lower than it would have been with anthracite. It was demonstrated to the anthracite operators and miners that there was one state not dependent upon them.

In activities having to do with food prices, the lowly potato has caused more discussion than all other commodities in the wholesale and retail markets. But the potato, exceedingly sensitive to trade romancing, likewise is sensitive to the word "investigation." When the potato's price begins to get out of bounds, announcement by the commission that it has opened an investigation starts it tumbling. Last year when this happened the price dropped from \$1.20 to 70 cents a peck within a month.

Broke Speculative Market. Last fall the agricultural authorities in their analysis of crop reports neglected to consider the effect of Canadian potatoes on the supply and predicted higher prices. The commission pointed out that importation of Canadian potatoes at the existing price level would more than offset any possible shortage. Developments proved the commission was correct and prices declined rather than increased.

Again this summer the potato board to act badly. Again the commission "investigated." In bridging the gap between the old and the new crops a speculative market had been opened. There was no shortage. Growers and shippers were reminded by the commission that, after having reported depleted stocks, they were generally able to discover an additional supply when the price went high enough. When the fact was established that there was no danger of a shortage, the speculative bubble burst.

Massachusetts should raise a larger proportion of its potato supply, the commission contends. The widespread use of automobiles and trucks, which permit the sale in bag lots at roadside stands and near-by centers of population would help the farmers to a limited extent, if the wholesale trade is unable or unwilling to handle these small lots.

Roadside Stands Investigated. Prices and practices of the roadside stands were scrutinized by the commission not long ago. It was found that many of them, instead of

being utilized to aid small farmers in selling their products, were simply roadside stores, deceiving the public, many merchants and others from the city engaging in this new field of distribution, putting out goods that were bought in the wholesale markets and sold at high prices. The State Department of Agriculture

made a survey and bona-fide farmers also took steps to correct the abuse.

Each month the commission collects, compiles and publishes a "cost-of-living" index, which is a barometer of retail price fluctuations of a combination of fundamental necessities of life. Reports of retail prices in various parts of the Commonwealth are obtained. More than 200 organizations or individuals, representing business and trade groups, labor unions, welfare societies, colleges and government bureaus request these data.

A special investigation was recently made of the price of furnace oil and complainants were advised how they could save from one to two cents a gallon from the posted price.

Members of the commission are Charles E. Adams, chairman; William A. Kneeland and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, with Bernard F. Scanlon as secretary. Their office is in Room 200, State House.

## Forces Landlords to Heat Houses Properly and Keeps Rents Down

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## Officials of New Airport



Left to Right: Harold T. Denison, President of the Denison Airport Corporation, and Allen P. Bourdon, Vice President, Standing Before One of the Waco Planes at the Port, Just After Returning From a "Map" to East Boston.

## BOSTON GREETED LATEST AIRPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

additional Waco planes and another Kinner plane. The latter is now en route from California. It is being flown cross-country by the president of the Kinner Corporation, and is expected to arrive at the airport within a few days. The Waco will be flown in from Troy, O., where the factory is located.

More than 75 students have made application for training, he said. A class of 18 is already receiving instruction under Frank T. Kurt, chief instructor, who will be assisted by Allen P. Bourdon, chief pilot of the airport, when the students have finished their groundwork and are ready to start actual flying. The training staff will be augmented by Miss Amelia Earhart, one of the only licensed woman pilots in this section of the country, and who for many years held the world's altitude record for women.

Buildings are Colorful. Offices, showrooms and hangars are all under the same roof at the airport, the long low yellow stucco building of Spanish design, costing approximately \$50,000, according to Mr. Denison. Because of the bright tiles on the little tower and the roof, and tinted walls and ceilings inside, visible through the glass front of the building, the whole airport has taken on a colorful effect entirely suitable to a modern airport.

In addition to the small class room on the second floor of the building, the port boasts what is probably one of the few airplane showrooms in New England. It was stated at the airport that one plane, a Kinner, had already been sold. And as still another feature the hangar houses the corporation's own fire department, a small chemical engine, manned by trained men.

In addition to the land fleet, the Denison Corporation has acquired a flying boat, to be used in carrying passengers, or for giving students who desire it, instruction in that type of machine. The small cove at the corner of East Squantum Street and Quincy Shore Drive is to be used as a harbor. The corporation proposes dredging the cove, which it owns, for the purpose of making a safe harbor for the ship, Mr. Denison has announced.

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (P).—The mayoralty campaign for this fall assumed clearly today with the announcement of Dwight R. Winter, park commissioner for the last 10 years, that he would seek the Democratic nomination and oppose Mayor Ford C. Parker, candidate without apparent opposition for re-nomination by the Republicans. The way for Mr. Winter's announcement was cleared by the recent withdrawal of their names by several, who had been mentioned as Democratic possibilities. Mr. Winter is the son of former Mayor Newell D. Winter.

## TRAFFIC SQUAD INCREASED BY 49

New State Police Division  
Begins Patrolling Main  
Highways

Under charge of Lieut. Harold B. Williams, the new traffic division of the State Police Patrol, numbering 49 men, today began its work of patrolling the main highways of the State.

The traffic division received 27 of the men that just graduated from the training school. Each sub-station throughout the state will have two men, who will operate on traffic alone. In the past handling traffic has been only one of the many duties of the policeman.

On the Newburyport Turnpike, the uncovered areas of this stretch of road, that is, those sections now guarded by local police, will be more closely patrolled.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Williams is making his plans for the handling of traffic at the various county fairs which start the first of September.

## WORCESTER FIRM POSTS LARGE BOND

Court Requires Guarantee for  
Consumers in Rate Appeal

The Worcester Electric Light Company posted a bond of \$1,000,000 in the United States District Court in Boston yesterday to fulfill the conditions of the preliminary injunction granted to it last week by the court that a bond must be posted for the protection of the company's customers if a future decision in either the Federal District Court or the Supreme Court should go against the company.

The injunction restrains the Massachusetts Public Utility Commission from making its order of June 3 effective that the company reduce its rate per kilowatt hour from 7 cents to 5 cents. The court ruled that the method used by the Public Utilities Commission in reaching its decision to order a reduction of rates was not in accord with the rulings of the United States Supreme Court.

If the company loses it would be compelled under the bond to return to its customers 2 cents for every kilowatt hour of electricity charged for and used since June 15.

## CITY GETS TAX LOAN AT RATE OF 3.40 P. C.

Mayor Nichols announced today that the City of Boston has negotiated its fixed temporary loan made in anticipation of taxes for 1927. The amount of the loan is \$1,500,000. The successful bidder purchased it at an interest rate of 3.40 per cent per annum. This is the lowest rate for this year for loans to be used in this

## MASSACHUSETTS LEADS COUNTRY IN LIBRARY BOOK CIRCULATION

Also Stands Second Only to California in Income, State  
Survey Discloses—Investigator Says Town Libraries  
Compare Well With County Units

Massachusetts stands first in the country in the number of volumes per capita circulated by its free public libraries. In income it is second only to California, according to Miss E. Louise Jones, field secretary for the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, who has been making a study of the progress of library conditions in the State since the appointment of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners 36 years ago.

Massachusetts has 146 libraries receiving from 50 cents to \$1 per capita, and 136 endeavoring to provide library service on less than 50 cents per capita. The average total municipal levy is 1.41 per cent, although from 2 to 3 per cent is estimated to be a fair allotment. In spite of these facts, many of these libraries show a circulation of from five to nine books per capita. One library with only \$50 in circulating 2800 volumes a year on 3 cents per capita.

"We often hear it stated, perhaps more frequently by our western neighbors, that libraries serving a population of less than 4000 are too small for independent efficient service and should be parts of larger units, such as county libraries, with qualified trained librarians in charge. This may be an ideal situation for some states, but since our unit is the town and not the county, this is not a solution of the problem for us," Miss Jones says. "We have our local libraries. The townspeople are justly proud of them and would not willingly give them up."

Library in Every Town. "We have a library in every one of our 231 towns under 4000 population. Only 100 of these are under 500 books per capita circulation; 62 give over 7 per capita and 20 over 10 per capita. These statistics show that the libraries in the small towns, on the whole, are serving efficiently. They serve a population similar to the county library branches in other states. Each state has practically the same problem, which is that the rural district must depend on untrained service."

Miss Jones believes that in the end the town library reaches a larger population than the county library. In comparing the total income and circulation of all the libraries in one Massachusetts county to a county library in the West, she found that the local county, with little more expenditure, was serving double the population and had three times the circulation.

California, with a total population of 4,000,000 less than Massachusetts, is the state most nearly comparable with Massachusetts, Miss Jones states. Its counties, however, though smaller in population, have larger areas. In Massachusetts there are but 14 counties. In California 58. California gives county service in 16 counties having less than 15,000. Massachusetts towns of similar population are appropriating, on an average, more to their local libraries.

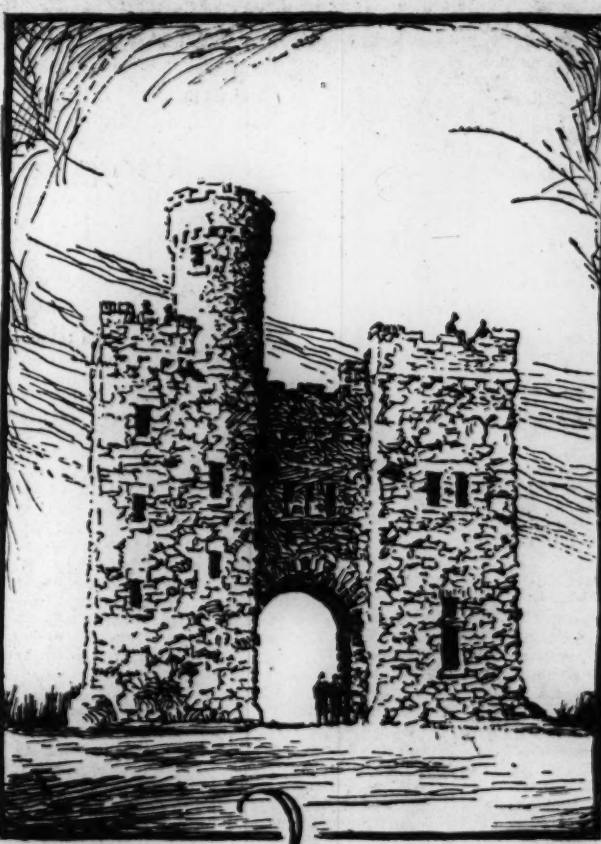
Another library with but 33 cents per capita has a 7 per capita circulation. Although there are towns where the people seem apathetic there are many where there is fine service and eager response to help offered.

One librarian, more concerned than her trustees who saw the need for better service, herself sent notices to the townspeople telling them of the library's need and asking support for a larger appropriation at the coming town meeting.

Each year bring awakened interest for better service, Miss Jones says. One town, long giving very inadequate service, was aroused by the gift of a new building, appointed a trained librarian and has started an extension service. The librarian uses her own automobile for weekly trips to four outlying districts with no expense to the town. No county library could do better than that, Miss Jones asserts.

## MANY REQUESTS MADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special).—Requests of Mrs. Harriet Kellogg Westcott of this city include \$3000 for Jones Library in Amherst, \$3000 for the Second Congregational Church of Amherst, \$200 to the Amherst Home for Aged Women, \$1000 to Mary Mattson Chapter, D. A. R. of Amherst, \$1000 to Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, \$1000 to the American Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, of New York, \$1000 to Springfield Rescue Mission and \$1000 to the Springfield branch of the Salvation Army.



## In Worcester

MANY merchants, representing almost every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Worcester, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

## When the Newburyport Turnpike Was Run by a Private Company

History of Famous "Straight Road" Built in 1804  
Is Told in Brochure Issued by Bank—Tolls  
Were Paid by Travelers

In appreciation of the fact that the Newburyport Turnpike started the Everett, the National Bank of that city has just issued a historical brochure describing the Turnpike. First construction on "the Straight Road" as it was called began at a point on State Street built as a port Aug. 23, 1804, and the road was first opened for travel Feb. 11, 1805. The book was prepared by George A. Kyle of Boston.

Although the road was later to be taken over, completed and administered by the Commonwealth it was at first the undertaking of a private corporation which was organized for the purpose. The stock consisted of 1000 shares, paid for in \$20 assessments, and costing over \$400 a share. When the road was finished, according to the outlines of its first plan which included the erection of the toll houses and two hotels, it had cost nearly \$500,000.

In all the 123 years since its beginning there has been constant reconstruction of the road and reshaping of its original surfaces. Big hills have been reduced, valleys have been filled up, the roadbed often straightened and strengthened and several grade crossings eliminated. The roadbed is partly cement, partly finest macadam, often wider than its standard width which is 18 feet.

Modest Wages for Builders. In the beginning the work of making the road was let to contractors who employed men living in the sections under construction to do the labor. Sometimes such laborers not only did the work but supplied their own wheelbarrows, picks and shovels. In the beginning it was established that the grade was not to overreach one foot in 20 and the road was to be covered with a 10-inch layer of gravel. Men not under contract received \$1.25 a day for ditching; a laborer, working with pick and shovel, his own was paid \$4. or \$4. and \$1.57 was the proud wage earned by a man with a cart and a yoke of oxen.

The most difficult and costly sec-



## OYSTER MAKES LATEST STATIC INTERFERENCE

Popular Shellfish Stops Underwater Survey on Atlantic Coast

Incessant clicking of oysters as they open and shut their valves has set up such a disturbing noise at one point in the Atlantic Ocean as to make it necessary for the coast and geodetic survey, United States Department of Commerce, to abandon its plans of employing underwater radio in surveying the coast south of Cape Lookout, North Carolina. "We have been listening to the clicks of oysters instead of the sound of the bomb signal in the radio-acoustic equipment," states Commander W. E. Parker, chief of the Division of Hydrography and Topography.

The humble oyster now is placed in the despised rôle of a disturbing factor in radio reception; in the category of static, heterodyning, the improperly operated regenerative receiver, and "nausea" and harmonics from arc transmitting stations. When investigators of the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards determined that the Washington Monument acted as a secondary radio station while the naval radio station at Arlington was transmitting it was believed that the interfering source to radio reception had reached their ultimate.

It remained, however, for the lowly bivalve to cap the climax, and other than interrupting the surveying operation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey the oyster has introduced a form of radio interference that may, at any time, be interpreted as oyster-made static the descriptive term "grinder" may fit the case.

Seriously, the interfering noises attributed to oysters in the Atlantic Ocean are responsible for the abandonment of the project to survey with great precision the waters south of Cape Lookout, North Carolina, by means of a combination of radio and sound. Instead of using this new method of making hydrographic surveys, the ancient and long-discarded astronomical method will be employed.

Thus, oysters with a predilection for radiocasting by remote control—the clicks of their valves being picked up by underwater telephones and relayed to the shore and ship radio stations—constituting a radio-static interference, have made it necessary for the coast and geodetic survey to consult the sun as it rises and sets for accurately determining the position of the survey ship.

"We have considerable trouble this year on the coast of the Pacific Ocean," relates Commander Parker, "on account of noises similar to those now interfering on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The hydrophones were lifted to the surface and extended several times and found to be in perfect condition. When replaced in the sea, they operated satisfactorily for a short time and then began failing to record the bombs because of the noises."

One of the hydrophones was moved out about 1000 fathoms, where it operated satisfactorily, but the new position was not a good one from a surveying point of view. The captain of the Coast and Geodetic ship, at the time, was told that until he heard a seaman remark that the former position, where the interference was encountered, was the best crabbing ground in that section of the Pacific Ocean.

The theory that the oyster is a disturbing factor in radio reception, even when the belief is advanced officially by a government bureau devoted to scientific research, seems so fantastical as to be credulity. This is somewhat disquieting when we recall that the hydrophone is a very sensitive device and the slightest noise is picked up and amplified.

If a measure, it is a sensitive microphone placed over the water, and radiocasting stations have repeatedly demonstrated the sensitivity of a microphone—capable of picking up the musical notes of a canary bird and the subtle sounds of a bee humming in a tree or an insect eating grain deep in the recesses of a granary.

The radio-acoustic method of ranging was devised jointly by the Bureau of Standards and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. In operation, hydrophones are submerged along the coast to a depth of 50 feet. These underwater telephones are connected by cable with radio stations on shore. When the captain of a ship, in a survey, desires to determine his exact position, he explodes a bomb under water. This bomb contains about one pound of TNT. The instant of explosion is recorded automatically on the surveying vessel by means of a hydrophone. The radio receiver on the survey ship and recorded on the automatic time device.

From this timing device, hydrographic engineers can determine within one-hundredth of a second the time required for the sound to reach each one of the recording stations. The intervals, multiplied by the known velocity of sound in sea water, gives the distance from the surveying vessel to each of the hydrophone stations. Mathematical calculations afford figures giving the distance from each. The intersection of these, of course, is the position of the ship.

## INSPECTING MOTORBOATS

Clifton W. Kendall, captain of the State police boat Protector is making a tour of the various ponds and lakes to check up on all unregistered motorboats. The captain has received complaints from numerous summer residents on ponds protesting against the noise made by so-called outboard motors and these boats will come under his check up.

## MANY WOMEN ENTER KNITTING CONTEST

Three-Quarter Century Club to Meet in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26 (Special)—The art of knitting cloth and knitting may have declined in many states but not in Maine. To demonstrate this fact one of the features of the annual meeting of the Maine Three-Quarter Century Club, to be held at Portland on Aug. 31, will be a knitting contest to be participated in by 100 women for a silver cup offered by Burell Martin, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives.

The knitting contest will consist of knitting a belt 26 inches wide using No. 6 bone knitting needles and four-ply yarn. The contest will start at 1 o'clock and will run for 30 minutes. The judges will award the prize according to the number of rows knitted and neatness of same.

The meeting will take place in the historic park in Portland, Decatur Oaks. Included in the list of contests is the second annual horse-shoe pitching contest for the gold-plated horseshoe in which one county champion from each county is eligible.

There will also be a checker contest and special participation by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, and there will be the usual dancing and singing of old-time songs, basket picnic and general reunion.

## ELKS PAY TRIBUTE TO NEWTON RULER

Mr. Malley Is Banquet Guest—Mayors Speak

John F. Malley of Newton who was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks recently, was the guest of honor at a banquet held last night in the Elks Hotel in Boston. Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, and of many of the cities were present.

## SHORT CRANBERRY CROP IS FORECAST

Total Yield of 523,000 Barrels Indicated by Reports

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—Cranberry prospects for the United States indicate a total yield of 523,000 barrels compared with 741,000 barrels last year and 911,000 barrels two years ago, according to a statement issued by the New England Crop Reporting Service. This is the shortest outlook since 1921.

Massachusetts expects a total of 130,000 barrels compared with 140,000 harvested in 1925. Barrenness of the soil is the cause of the low yield. Reports were received from 200 growers and covered about 60 per cent of the total crop a year ago. Present prospects, however, may rain or decline materially as the harvest unfolds.

A light crop is expected in New Jersey totaling 90,000 barrels, compared with 210,000 harvested last year. The Wisconsin crop will be close to 30,000 barrels compared with 39,000 barrels last year. The condition of the crop is very good. The relatively low yield is the result of a cool late season. Quality of the berries on the vines is good. Washington-Oregon expects a good crop.

## OLD NORTH RAFTERS TO BE SOLD FOR FUND

When the repair work is started on the roof of the Old North Church in Salem Street it is hoped that dealers in antiques may purchase the rafters, most of which are original, to be made into souvenirs and offered for sale, thus aiding the church in its fund-raising work of preserving the church.

## SALEM PLAYGROUNDS FIELD DAY IS HELD

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—The twenty-second annual field day of Salem playgrounds was held on Salem Common yesterday under the direction of the park commission and playground executives. The program, which began with a parade at 2 p. m., was followed by a varied program of races and exhibitions by the children. Mayor Bates and other city officials were guests of honor.

## ANOTHER MILL VILLAGE SOLD

Knight Company Disposes of Its White Rock (R. I.) Property for \$80,795

WHITE ROCK, R. I., Aug. 26 (Special)—One entire village sold yesterday for \$80,795, a village of 34 houses, seven schools, macadamized main street, shaded by tall maples, and acres and acres of land.

White Rock village, founded more than 64 years ago, went on the auction block and when the auctioneer stepped from his platform at dusk, every building with the exception of the mill, which was not listed, had been sold.

The mill is four stories in height, of brick and has a floor area of 106,471 square feet. It was understood an offer had been made for it. The mill is regarded as a large one with very valuable water-power rights and seven water wheels.

More than 1000 persons, bidders and onlookers, were attracted to White Rock by the auction and they, with the 36 families who live there, made the most stable corner of the village has beheld in a long time.

B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., through the Knight Finance Corporation, put the village on the market. The same company disposed of the village of Manchuag, Mass., several days ago. Manchuag, however, was not on any railroad line, while White Rock is easy of access and has its own water supply, electric light service and fire protection.

## CANADIAN SALT BED SOUGHT IN RAIL AREA

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondent)—An attempt to ascertain if a commercial body of salt can be located within easy access of present transportation facilities, the railway department of the Provincial Government has engaged W. H. Gilmore to drill a salt well in the Murray area in direct line with the previous borings at Draper and McMurray.

The geologists have reported that there are the best reasons for believing that the salt seam runs directly through the country at that point. The present McMurray well, where a 14-foot bed of salt was found at a depth of 640 feet, is not commercially accessible to the railway.

## Policing State's Waters Keeps Inquisitive "Protector" Busy

Small but Sturdy Seagoing Craft Has Roaming Radius of 1500 Miles—Law and Order on the Water Is Its Slogan—Now in Dock

The sturdy prow of the state police patrol boat Protector nosed its way into the harbor recently for repairs, necessitating a sojourn of a week or more, which will probably be the longest stay in harbor during the present summer, according to Capt. Clifton W. Kendall. The boat has just returned from patrol duty near Provincetown, with Plymouth and Scituate the last points touched, he stated.

Essentially seaworthy, and tending more toward power than speed, the Protector steams into rivers, bays, inlets, and out to sea, ever busy in keeping law and order in "all the waters of Massachusetts."

Sixty-five feet over-all, the boat draws only nine feet of water, enabling it to navigate streams worthy of the name of rivers as well as the shallower inlets. Its 48-ton displacement is powered by a single large Diesel engine, and is capable of making 12 knots an hour.

Its deck carries a power boat of fair size, supplemented by a smaller row boat. There are one-pounders fore and aft, and a Thompson machine gun is always near at hand, although shrouded into shapelessness by its heavy canvas cover. And as the outward symbol of its right to carry these weapons the Protector has the colorful emblem of the Commonwealth gracing the front of its wheelhouse.

Days aboard the boat are long and varied. There is a crew of six, including Captain Kendall and one other State Police officer. Orders from ashore are taken only from Brig-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, commander, ex-officio, of the Massachusetts State police.

And once out of port the boat's cruising radius of 1500 miles enables it to nose around on its own hook unless some special complaint is received or some special order given by General Foote. But its duties are manifold, and it is seldom idle.

Members of the crew are always on the lookout to see that motorboats are properly licensed and equipped. There is flashlight fishing to be watched for. Or sometimes a novice motorboat skipper will run over a fisherman's nets.

In the rivers, watch must be kept

## SCHOOL FILMS FIND APPROVAL

McGill Professor Proposes Adding to Yale Historical Series

Educational films for high school and elementary school children depicting events which are in progress today, in addition to the series of historical films produced by Yale University, have been proposed by W. T. Waugh, professor in McGill University, Toronto, who has toured Canada with one of the Yale historical

films dealing with "Wolfe and Montcalm."

Professor Waugh's proposal marks a step in the move to introduce the moving picture in the schools as a regular method of instruction in such fields as history and geography. English educators have been inclined to ridicule the innovation. Mr. Waugh says, but he adds, "It cannot be denied that while Englishmen are proving that a thing is impossible, Americans are likely to be doing it."

Commenting on protests of English educators in the English Quarterly Journal of History, Mr. Waugh said: "We expect the teacher to make history live by vivid description. We praise realistic historical writing. The Historical Association even countenances historical novels. Pictures, too, are tolerated, so long as they are stationary, and quite a number of historians, it seems, are ready to pronounce on the accuracy of their details. But let the picture move, and for many it at once ceases to be historically satisfactory."

Conceding the argument of opponents to the film-teaching plan that there are many lessons of history which the film cannot teach, he quoted Professor Spaulding, chairman of the department of education at Yale, as saying: "While destined to become indispensable in securing the highest results of instruction, these films will render obsolete none of the means or methods that have heretofore proved effective. Books, maps, illustrations, oral instruction, and most important of all, downward hard study, active aggressive thinking by the pupil, will be rendered still more effective."

"No one, moreover, wishes to contend that it is to dramatic events, such as can best be reconstructed in moving pictures, that the attention of the student of history should be most urgently directed," Professor Waugh added. "There will be no controversy over the pointing that you can portray the King but not the monarch, the Houses of Parliament but not the Constitution. While it is doubtless true that in history the vital and fundamental things have always been and will always be invisible to the human eye, after all, the Houses of Parliament, the Houses or at least members of Parliament. There are many school children and undergraduates who have never properly understood—there are many professors of history who seem to have forgotten—that the institutions and systems and processes about which they learn or teach were the outcome of the innumerable deeds of individual human beings who once upon a time were actually alive. And I know of nothing better than the moving picture to impress this."

Professor Waugh pointed out that the Yale films are suitable for use in the public theaters as well as in the schools, and that merely because they are designed for the schools it should not be assumed that they are unsuitable for exhibition elsewhere. He proposes that a university or learned society should arrange for the production of films of historical and present-day educational subjects, supply them to the trade under business conditions, and allow schools to use them on easy terms. So far from the expense being prohibitive, he said, the undertaking might prove very profitable.

## MARSHFIELD FAIR HAS MANY EXHIBITS

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—Work on the pleasant farm which is being developed the Lowell Fish and Game Association has started and when it is completed it is expected that the number of pheasants in this section will be greatly increased.

The pheasant preserve is under construction at the farm of Rousseau Haynes and when completed will cover a large tract of woodland and thicket, the natural haunts of the bird. It is expected that the farm will be in operation early in September. The proposition is to place 250 birds there.

## PLAYGROUND EXHIBIT HELD

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—More than 2500 children from the playgrounds of the city participated yesterday afternoon and evening at Barry Park in the sixteenth annual exhibition of the Lynn playgrounds.

A street parade at 1:15 was followed by a program of dance drills and athletic events and an exhibition of the handicraft executed during the summer in the various playgrounds.

## HOME BUREAU PLANS FOR LARGER CLASSES

Hampden County League Soon to Begin Activities

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—A much larger enrollment is promised for the fall classes of the home bureau of the Hampden County Improvement League. Forty communities will be represented in the work of local groups starting Sept. 27. Child training will be added to the subjects previously taught, including home management, cooking, clothing making, furniture repair, etc.

Mrs. Lillian Stuart Chase, head of the bureau, and her assistant, Miss Marion E. Jenkins, are assisted by Massachusetts Agricultural College specialists in training the local volunteer leaders.

Home bureau exhibits at the Eastern States Exposition next month will come under three heads: Clothing and millinery, furniture renovating and repairing, and charts relative to food habits. The furniture exhibit will exemplify the use of rush, splint, pith and cane in re-seating chairs, and some of the specimens shown will be from 150 to 200 years old.

## PEASANT PRESERVE SOON TO BE COMPLETED

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The pheasant preserve is under construction at the farm of Rousseau Haynes and when completed will cover a large tract of woodland and thicket, the natural haunts of the bird. It is expected that the farm will be in operation early in September. The proposition is to place 250 birds there.

## MARSHFIELD FAIR HAS MANY EXHIBITS

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special)—Work on the pleasant farm which is being developed the Lowell Fish and Game Association has started and when it is completed it is expected that the number of pheasants in this section will be greatly increased.

## MANY NEW ENGLAND FAIRS ARE LISTED

Boston Chamber Issues Schedule of Events

New England is planning the most extensive agricultural and horticultural fair year in its history, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its schedule of fair dates just issued by the Bureau of Information.

Some of the fairs listed in the pamphlet have been held but the greater portion come in September and October. A total of 153 exhibitions are listed in the pamphlet, 58 in Maine, 9 in New Hampshire, 14 in Vermont, 36 in Massachusetts, four in Rhode Island and 43 in Connecticut.

In Massachusetts, the widely known Brockton Fair, is listed for Oct. 4 to 8; the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Sept. 18 to 24; Essex Agricultural Society, Topsfield, Sept. 14 to 17; Westport Agricultural Society, Westport, Sept. 27 to 30; Worcester Agricultural Society, Worcester, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1 and the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society Fair at Rutland will be held on Sept. 5 to 10. New Hampshire fairs include the Rochester Agricultural and Mechanical Association, at Rochester, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1 and the Union Grant Fair Association at Plymouth, Oct. 4 to 7. Most of the Maine fairs are one- or two-day exhibitions.

## State Is Saved \$500 in Flour Purchase

Buying in Small Lots Proves More Economical Than Single Order

A saving of \$500 to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has been made by the Department of Administration and Finance in the purchase of one-quarter of the flour requirements of the State for the coming year. Late in July the State opened bids for the full supply of 20,000 barrels, the lowest of which was \$7.95 per barrel. All bids were rejected. Further bids were received this week for 5000 barrels, the State having decided to buy in smaller lots when prices were more favorable. The award has just been made for \$4.95 per barrel, 10 cents a barrel and only the lowest bid that was received late in July.

Bids just opened ranged from \$6.95 to \$7.57 per barrel, about 10 firms bidding and most of the prices being close to \$7. The successful bidder was the Gooch Milling & Elevator Company of Lincoln, Neb., deliveries to be made as wanted and hard winter patents to be used. The flour is for use of the state institutions.

The remaining 15,000 barrels needed for the full year's supply is expected to be bought in small lots as prices look attractive.

## GLADIOLUS SOCIETY PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Longmeadow (Mass.) Man Is Winner of President's Cup

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26 (Special)—Thousands of people witnessed the display at the opening of the annual exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society here yesterday.

The president's cup for the best display of not less than 1500 varieties, one of the major awards of the show, went to B. Halsey Spencer of Longmeadow, Mass.

First prize for the tallest flower of the show went to Mr. Larus, who showed a bloom of the Mrs. Leon Douglas variety, nearly six feet long. George H. Stearns of Sharon, Mass., won the A. G. S. silver medal for the best display of gladioli of from 500 to 1000 spikes.

In the special exhibits A. L. Stearns of Hartford won the Order of Merit prize for the best floor basket display of gladioli.

The school gardens of Greater Boston are ready to yield their annual treasure, residuum of the labors of hundreds of school children since early spring, for display in an exhibition which opens in Horticultural Hall at 1 p. m. tomorrow, and will continue through Sunday, under the joint supervision of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and teachers who specialize in training the children to plant, care for and harvest their own gardens.

Miss Anne Burke of Brockton will have her usual entry from the public school gardens of Brockton which for several years won first prize. Last year its entry was made irrespective of competition so that other schools might have opportunity to emerge victorious.

The exhibit by pupils of the Mary Hemenway School in Dorchester, under the supervision of Miss Gertrude Howes, master's assistant, is looked forward to with great interest as an example of the products to be expected from garden plots which are prepared with unusual vigor and agricultural success since its inception in wartime.

As last year all the gardens will enter products of what are known as their "natural science plots" where they grow fine specimens of wheat, oats, rye and other products useful in the studies of botany, biology, physical geography and drawing. All these plots contain flowers as well as foodstuffs and some include a few varieties of the smaller fruits.

Martin School pupils will enter exhibits from the particularly fine garden on the grounds adjoining the Teachers' College of Boston. Cambridge and other surrounding towns will also be represented in the display.

At 3:30 p. m. tomorrow Mrs. Harriet M. Goode of Sharon will talk to the children, and such adult visitors as care to attend, on birds and wild flowers of New England. Both the exhibition and the lecture are offered to the public free of admission. Hours both days are from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

## CHINESE FIRE ON AMERICAN GUNBOAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (Special)—The American gunboat Isabel, flagship of Rear Admiral Hough, was hit 50 times by rifle fire while passing Nanking on the Yangtze River yesterday, the Navy Department was informed by Admiral Williams, commanding chief of the Asiatic fleet.

One American sailor was wounded, Admiral Williams' report said, because the Chinese fire was silenced by rifle and machine gun fire.

Admiral Williams said that since the arrival of Northern Chinese troops along the Yangtze, there had been several other instances of Chinese firing on river craft. Several months ago, when the Chinese fighting was acute in the region, foreign naval vessels, including American ships, were made the targets of frequent sporadic fire from ashore, but these attacks apparently had ceased. Yesterday's firing came from both the Nanking and Pukow sides of the river.

## NEW PACT SAID NOT TO IMPAIR PANAMA'S RULE

State Department Says No Requests for Changes Have Been Received

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, the provisions of which when published some months ago raised considerable discussion, and resulted in a setback in Panama to plans looking to an early ratification of the pact, does not in any way abrogate the sovereignty of the Central American country, executive officials of the State Department maintain.

It was stated as on the authority of Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg that the Panama Government has neither proposed modifications nor the 1925 treaty "of canal property, friendship with the United States, nor has it asked to renegotiate negotiations looking to a revision of the pact, although the Panamanian Foreign Minister, Horacio S. Alfaro, indicated formally shortly after the treaty was withdrawn from the Panamanian Congress in January that his Government might desire certain changes. Just what these changes are have not been made plain to the American Government.

## Independence Guaranteed

State Department executives are inclined to attribute to European interests the outcry that was raised against the treaty and which resulted in suspension of the plans, until then well under way, for its approval by the Panamanian Congress.

It was also declared that the treaty was "far more advantageous to Panama than the United States" in that it accorded the Panama Government various trade assurances it desired. The only advantage accruing to the United States, it was said, was the extending of the sovereignty of the latter country over canal property, already owned by it, and used for military purposes in the protection of the Panama Canal.

Under the new treaty, it was explained, Panama will not only remain a sovereign, independent state, but will have independence guaranteed by the United States in much the same manner that Cuban independence is assured through the Permanent Treaty, more commonly called the Platt Amendment. This arrangement, it was said, wholly to the advantage of Panama, and entails obligation on the part of the United States which receives no privileges in return. Every demand of the Panama Government, officials declared, was a demand for consideration while the treaty was being negotiated and the more important features were incorporated in the treaty.

## Attitude Appreciated

For instance, the Panamanian Government has been very anxious to prevent the establishment of American Government offices in the Canal Zone, because their competition is keenly felt by the merchants of Panama City. This attitude was appreciated by the American negotiators of the treaty and an article was incorporated in the final document which would neutralize the competition of the American commissaries as soon as the treaty has been ratified by both governments. Other requests of the Panamanian negotiators were given similar consideration.

That the treaty conflicts in any way with Panama's obligations as member of the League of Nations was emphatically denied. The present treaty, it was explained, is designed merely to redress the wrongs of the two countries the relationship established at the time of Panama's independence in 1903. It is a continuation of the régime established at that time and in existence, as State Department officials phrased it, "long before the League of Nations was ever thought of."

## GOOD TEMPLARS TO CONVEY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special)—Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars will meet in the Municipal Auditorium, Sept. 14 and 15.

## School Child Gardeners Eager for Annual Exhibit Saturday

Scheduled to Open at 1 P. M. in Horticultural Hall and to Continue Through Sunday—Cities Outside Boston to Show Wares

The school gardens of Greater Boston are ready to yield their annual treasure, residuum of the labors of hundreds of school children since early spring, for display in an exhibition which opens in Horticultural Hall at 1 p. m. tomorrow, and will continue through Sunday, under the joint supervision of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and teachers who specialize in training the children to plant, care for and harvest their own gardens.

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## EDUCATIONAL

Attracting the Child to Books  
Through Searching Out His Need

Seattle, Wash.  
Special Correspondence  
LIKE many another teacher, I, at frequent intervals, take stock of what I am trying to do with my pupils. And as a teacher of literature I am, of course, deeply concerned with the child and his reading. Therefore I ask myself, "What am I trying to do in this field?" I find that I am doing many things, more than giving them a sure hours, more than giving them a pastime. It seems to me that I am not teaching literature unless my pupils get something that will live and grow within them. I want that I demand that all children enjoy the same thing, but I do feel that it is possible to lead each one to the appreciation of some type of literary art. Often this can be done by merely revealing to a child his literary heritage—he will do his own selecting. Every child is, however, entitled to the experience of good reading—it is the business of his elders, parents or teachers, to lead him into it. With this experience his very own, no matter where or what his daily task, he is, I feel, better equipped for living well.

But how do I go at the task of giving my pupils this equipment? As I think over my methods I find I have two jobs to do—first, select the right book for the right child, then, introduce the book to the child. The right selection must naturally come first and often that alone accomplishes the whole task. And right here is where the joy of teaching literature comes in. And it is here that I most value the mellowing and broadening effect of experience.

When young in my career, I had the dogmatic attitude of a newly minted youth. The authorities had said that certain books were the "classics," that every one should read and enjoy them, hence everyone—including the unread children in my classes—should automatically read them. I made the common mistake of the young teacher of considering the book of more importance than the child. Since then I have at least humbly learned that the value of the whole field of human knowledge lies only in its relation to mankind and especially in its relation to the oncoming generation. Of what absolute value in themselves, unrelated to the richness of living do the "Shakespeare's" "Fifth Symphony" or Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony"?

It would seem, then, that the teacher of literature must have first a broad and deep understanding of human nature, especially in young people, and must know the world of books and children, but must always know that the book was made for the reader, not the reader for the book. He must remember that all which exists of material wealth, all that has endured of beauty is for the child to use for his development and joy, that he may live and add thereto and be better than the previous generations.

It seems to me that the ideal is to know each child's individuality and background and then to select books that will have meaning for him, and to know the group as a whole and then select the books for group study. When I taught in village in Montana this was an easy and joyous experience. One knew everyone in town, visited the few local industries, attended the village functions from the dances to the Sunday School, and staged plays and pageants with the enthusiastic help and approval of the whole town. Then when during a quiet "study period" I called Tommy O'Brien to my desk or slipped into the seat beside Olga Olson to tell the child decide which of the available books he would read first, I already knew much about the child. Since some knowledge of books is my business, and since reading has ever been one of my deepest delights, I can perhaps find just the book or poem to awaken in my Tommy or Olga the unfoldment through beauty which is part of their rightful inheritance.

Informal Discussion  
Of course, the teacher cannot always know the child intimately. Still I find the best way to introduce the child and the book to each other or to find the book for the child is by a personal talk or a group discussion. The latter sort of talk I often begin by telling of fine or thrilling things I have read, often reading bits aloud. This soon leads to similar contributions by the pupils. If the teacher tactfully guides the discussion subtly emphasizing certain books and writers, the members of the group start making lists in their notebooks before anything is said about reading any of these books as a school exercise.

Perhaps you are thinking, "But what does the teacher do in such a discussion when a boy or girl talks enthusiastically of some thin or specious writer or perhaps of some of the serial novels in a daily paper?" For the teacher who has learned that there is only harm and never good in dogmatically denouncing what a child likes, the situation requires tact. I find it is usually best to say that I do not know the book in question and to ask the pupil to bring it to me. When he does I discuss the book and I learn then much of his background and taste. From this it is easy to direct him to something that he will himself recognize as superior to his previous reading. The elements of adventure, of success, of romance, of strange

STUDENTS entering the University of Michigan can obtain information concerning registration, rooms, etc., at Lane Hall, during registration week.

The Christian Science Society  
University of Michigan

For Other  
School  
Advertisements  
See Pages 6 and 8

lands, of apt phrases which boys and girls may enjoy in books of a cheap and specious nature are all to be found in the enduring products of the masters. And the child will soon come to recognize for himself which is the better done. The thing I try to do is to give him something that connects with his living, his background, or his taste. I am not to give a boy "Cranford" when he would want "Treasure Island," though I might happen to prefer the former book. It is easily seen that once the right start is made this leading the child on has limitless possibilities.

After the book has been selected for the child or for the group comes the introducing; something like presenting to each other two beloved friends.

"Peter Kopsenske, I have long admired your pluck and resourcefulness; here in young Ivanhoe or valiant King Arthur is fit company for you."

Or, "Maria Mund, I recognize your love of strong and flowing rhythms; you will enjoy the flower in which my friend Coleridge tells the story of the Ancient Mariner."

J. P. B.

## Parent-Teacher Activities

The committee on children's reading of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers included the following in a list of recommendations made at the recent convention of the group:

1. To have placed in each school, books for pleasure and for information.
2. To see that book-selling agencies of the community carry books of accepted standards.
3. To have each parent-teacher association adopt a resolution that only books that come up to the literary and moral standards set by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the United States Bureau of Education, the American Library Association, and the state and local branches of these organizations, that be purchased through their efforts for schools, libraries and the home.
4. To have on each yearly program of the parent-teacher association at least one afternoon given to discussions on children's reading, the public library, the books in the school.
5. To have a study made of the reading of the children in each community, and of the causes underlying the demand for and interest in certain kinds of books.
6. To have each mother read at least one book on the subject of children's reading.
7. To co-operate with library agencies and the public library and the parent-teacher associations are brought together and that the library idea becomes a vital part of the community.
8. To issue in time for Children's Book Week a program which can be used for a year program as well as a program for Book Week.
9. To make story-hours half and half listening and participating for the children rather than only listening.

## SCHOOLS—United States

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## Why Peg's children were so attractive

Peg and I had gone to school together, we had played with the same dilapidated dolls and sipped from the same teacup. Peg's childish problems had been mine, and my youthful troubles, Peg's.

And then, before either of us was aware, we had grown up, and everything suddenly became very complex. One day, from a crowded station platform, I was good-bye to Peg and to our schoolgirl friendship, for Peg now married, was leaving home for the rugged mining country of West Virginia.

Eight years slipped by before I planned a visit to Peg's. Then with great enthusiasm I started for a short vacation in the West Virginia mountains. The eager anticipation of renewing my friendship with Peg and spending a few days in the sunshine and outdoors was materially increased at the prospect of seeing Peg's two children, whose pictures so greatly intrigued me—they looked so attractive and lovable.

Twenty hours later I seemed to be in a fairyland. It was difficult to believe that Peg's two children, so cut off from the advantages of even a country school, could be so good-looking and interesting. Jack, aged seven, and Dorothy, just six, were the most wholesome and charming children I had ever met. Glowing with enthusiasm, they exhibited every natural inclination of real children, yet they were so unobtrusive in their play that I marveled; not once did they intrude on their parents' time and conversation in search of amusement and attention.

Jack astonished me many times by his knowledge of spelling and geography; he had a surprising amount of information about birds, trees and mythology, too, that a child of his age with ordinary schooling would be unlikely to have. Little Dorothy seemed like a fairy indeed with her little-girl charm, grace and dainty manners.

Where did they get such excellent training? It was unbelievable that they could have been sent away to school at their ages; then what was the explanation of their unusual attainments and their cultured manners?



Children of Spain Who Are Ready to Make the Most of the Play Hour.

Student Interest in Religion  
as Shown by a Survey in the West

Chicago, Ill.  
Special Correspondence  
MUCH has been said regarding the lack of interest taken by students in religious matters, but statistics secured from several institutions of higher learning scarcely bear out the accusations.

On a recent survey made at the University of Colorado it was shown that 84.5 per cent of the students feel the need of spiritual development. The questionnaire showed that students in professional and technical courses thought less on the subject of religion than did students in the more general courses, but of the entire number of students replying, 89 per cent had taken time to think seriously of religious matters, and of what part such matters had played in their lives since coming to the university.

The 84.5 per cent expressing a need and desire for intelligent religious beliefs was not at all unanimous in its opinions as to how such beliefs were to be attained, nor, granting that several beliefs were not impossible, were these students united in their opinions as to the relative effectiveness of the various beliefs.

## Response Considered Significant

The response to the questionnaire was looked upon as significant by those sponsoring the survey, for it went to students in all schools and colleges of the university, to all classes, to men and women, to fraternal groups, to the well-off and the self-supporting, to campus celebrities and to their less famous fellow-

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students, to those known to be interested in religious work, and to those who were apparently apathetic toward it. All replies were anonymous, so it is believed that all questionnaires were answered with the utmost frankness.

Although 85 per cent of those replying to it said that the modern church was a helpful institution, only 44 per cent said that in the church did they find definite help for their spiritual needs. Actual adherents to various denominations numbered 61 per cent, and two-thirds at that number were actively promoting the work of their churches, according to the responses made. Exactly 69 per cent of those replying said that they were sufficiently well acquainted with some professor or minister to discuss religious matters with him. Approximately 87 per cent of the students declared that the Bible was of significance to them. About 25 per cent stated that they had read the Bible more frequently since coming to the University than they had in previous years; nearly 25 per cent of the students stated they were reading it less, while 15 per cent their stay at the University was making no difference in the amount of time devoted to the reading of the book.

A fraction over 57 per cent said that they derived spiritual and moral help from reading the Bible, while by a little over 25 per cent, no such help was found.

Situation Encouraging  
That the majority of students are idealistic in their outlook was shown

by the survey, and a large number of those who filled out the questionnaires asked that courses be given in comparative religion and the Bible.

At the University of Kansas 75.5 per cent of the students are members of various churches and 90.3 per cent of them are either members of a church or have affiliations with one. Among the women students, 94.8 per cent are members or have a decided church preference, while among the men, the percentage is 57.8 per cent. Out of replies received from 4186 students, only 352 said that they were neither church members, nor had they any church preference. Of the 352, the men numbered 296, and the women 56. Greatest student membership was found in the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian churches, while four others had one adherent each. Exactly 30 denominations were found to be represented in the student body.

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## Linking It to His Interests

Social study has become one of the most important subjects in the modern school curriculum of today. The story of the invention of the steam shovel by Charles B. King—the story of how he one day as a boy refused to "go fishing" with the other boys because he was lying flat on his stomach thinking out an idea about an old mill wheel that wouldn't run and how he might and did make it work—these are far more interesting and vitalizing things to the schoolboy of 12 or 14 of today than the old lists of dates and names, and the mere memorizing or locating of them without any connecting link to make them interesting. M. D.

It is an age of invention. Whatever, then, leads the child into new avenues of thought, new ideas, new ways, is well worth considering.

## SCHOOLS—United States

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"THE SCHOOL BEAUTIFUL"

## Preparatory to College—East and West

Three hundred acre tract, heart of Santa Cruz Mountains, 1500 feet above sea level. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. PROGRESSIVE PLAN OF EDUCATION. All school work departmentalized—Primary, Elementary and High School. Twenty-two instructors, each an expert in his own field. Special emphasis on training for leadership—Public speaking and self-government for everyone. Non-military, non-sectarian. Band, orchestra and vocal music. Horseback riding, archery, tennis, football, basketball, baseball, track, wrestling, fencing, swimming and boating. Large athletic field, commodious swimming pool; modern buildings with steam heat and plenty of hot water. Graduates accepted by leading colleges on recommendation. Enrollment limited to 150 boys. References required of all applicants. School opens September 7th. Write for catalog.  
E. A. ROGERS, Headmaster, Montezuma Mountain School for Boys  
Los Gatos, California

Junior High School Parents  
Serving as "Room Mothers"

East Side Junior High School, Chattanooga, Tenn., is the first junior high school to be established not only in that city, but in the entire South. A vigorous Parent-Teacher Association is doing much to help it maintain first rank among the high schools of that section. A plan of having 24 members of the association serve as "room mothers" has done a great deal to add interest in the plans of the association, has increased its membership, and has gone far toward producing better work within the group.

Speaking of the aims of the association, Mrs. Fred Gates, its president, says: "It has been our aim to bring parents and teachers into a closer relationship, as we are all working toward the same goal, child welfare. It is a little harder to hold the interest of the parents as the children leave the grammar school. We naturally cling to them during the first few years in school, but think that they can take care of themselves higher up. But their junior high years are the most important. . . . Our association has been very active in carrying out our general plan for the year. We purchased a beautiful new curtain for the stage.

Improved the lighting system and the scenery; we helped buy football uniforms, and we are proud of the place our boys have made in athletics. We have the assistance of 24 members acting as room mothers. Their efforts in getting members for the association and creating interest has been most helpful. Our cafeteria is one of the greatest assets of the school. Under the capable direction of the manager, Mrs. H. L. Fields, we are serving a wholesome, well-balanced luncheon each day. We helped enlarge and improve the library this year. We consider it a great advantage for our children to be able to select the best reading material under the guidance of an experienced librarian."

## SCHOOLS—United States

**DRAWING AND PAINTING**  
ROBERT VONNOH, N. A., endorses the vision training method which "teaches in hours what usually takes months to learn by rote." Anyone may DRAW AND PAINT BY HOME STUDY WITHOUT COPIES or GUESSES. Illustrations of "Artistic Vision" never shown by many artists. (Boston Transcript, "Artistic Vision," June 1926.)  
A. K. CROSS  
Southport, Maine (June to October)  
Winthrop Station, Boston, Mass.

## ONARGA

—is a military school that trains boys to be MEN! Accredited. Prepares for College or Business. Individual attention. Athletics. A modern building, 85 miles from Chicago. Endowed—hence moderate tuition. Superior studies and activities. All athletics and sports including basketball and swimming.  
Address: R. D. 1, Box 28, Corvina, Calif.

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## Preparatory School

FOR BOYS  
Non-Military. Accredited. Tenth Year. Prepares for all Universities and for College Board Examinations. Also has a Junior School, grades five to eight, separately housed and taught. Non-sectarian. Discipline thorough but kind. Superior studies and activities. All athletics and sports including basketball and swimming.  
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## San Rafael

## Military Academy

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
FROM 6 YEARS OF AGE  
District Junior College  
Department  
Outdoor athletic training co-ordinated with university-accredited scholarship. Delightful climate. One hour from San Francisco. Fall term opens Sept. 6th.  
For further information write  
ALSTEWART, Superintendent  
SAN RAFAEL MILITARY ACADEMY  
San Rafael, California

## Choate School

## A Country School in a Model Town

1600 Beacon Street, Brookline  
For Girls from 5 to 18 years of age. Day studies accepted in all classes. Special emphasis on College Preparation. Older girls accepted for one-year intensive review. Elective courses in Art, Domestic Science and Music.  
The Lower School, beginning with Class I, has an all day program including rest hour, games and protracted study.  
Excellent opportunity for outdoor life.  
AUGUSTA CHOATE, Vassar, Principal  
Telephone ASPincall 7194

## ALANDALE STUDIOS

720 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON  
One minute from Library and Copley Sq.

"THE Principia believes true education to be based on that Christian idealism which when made practical in the daily experience of human beings constitutes real manhood and real womanhood."

—From "The Story of The Principia."

CO-EDUCATIONAL  
LOWER SCHOOL UPPER SCHOOL  
JUNIOR COLLEGE

The  
PRINCIPIA  
FOUNDED 1898  
Saint Louis, Missouri

Applications for the school year 1927-28 at 4:30 acceptable.



## Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## MISS NUTHALL WINS HER MATCH

## U. S. Women Stars Defeat All but One of English Tennis Invaders

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—After long and mostly arduous battles, the stars of United States women's tennis swamped their English opponents in their encounters for entry into the quarterfinals of the United States championship on the Forest Hills stadium courts yesterday, and when the singles matches had been concluded, only one representative of Great Britain survived. That was the youngest of all, Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, who triumphed early in the day over Miss Fensholt W. Anderson, before the Americans settled down to business. Miss K. Bouman, champion of France, defeated Miss E. Goss, champion of the United States, and only the slightest of margins enabled Miss Eleanor Goss to defeat Miss Harvey in the final match of the day.

## Lesser Lights Stand Out

The lesser lights of the needed Americans were the outstanding performers, as neither Miss Helen N. Willis nor Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory were nearly up to their finest form. Mrs. Hill carried the Wimbledon champion to 3-1 in the second set, and forced Miss Willis to battle her hardest to avoid losing the same set, while Mrs. Mallory landed in her control badly at the start of the second set, and with Miss Stryer, and allowed the latter to take the second set. A curious feature of this match was the score, which was 6-0, 6-0, 6-0, the fewest possible number of games for a three-set match.

Miss Helen Jacobs was the finest performer of all. The little Californian, who never lets go, but battles all the harder when in a corner, disposed of Miss Eileen Bennett, who was in the best form any of the British representatives, by a score of 7-5, 6-1.

The great surprise came when Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., the former Miss Charlotte Hosmer, defeated Miss Joan Fry, the chief hope of the British after the defeat of Miss Eileen Bennett, by a score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. In this also, the American was close to defeat in straight sets, but again the steadiness and persistence of the Californian enabled Mrs. Chapin to draw up to even terms at three-all and 15-10, to win the game and then to win the set, 6-3. Similarly in the last set Miss Fry led at 4-3, with the aid of a love game on the second set, but Mrs. Chapin placed her hand and covered court against the forehand drives of the British girl that the next three games went to the Californian.

**Hardest-Fought Battle**  
The hardest-fought battle of all came at the end, when Miss Harvey encountered Miss Eleanor Goss. Miss Harvey sprang into a big lead at the start of the match, and allowed the statuesque New Yorker only one game in the first set. But Miss Goss began to exert herself in the second, and after the second with ease, also at 6-1. But the third set was the real struggle. Miss Goss had the critical take the lead, and she held it until the score stood at 4-2 in her favor. But at this point she fell off in accuracy, and though she was the critical match point in the next few games she lost the ensuing point, and Miss Harvey, sending over her drives for Miss Goss had to draw up to even terms, and tied the score at 5-5.

Then a struggle to stave off defeat on the part of the Englishwoman began, that carried the score on through game after game, with every point fought to the limit by both. Miss Goss had the lead at 8-5, and held the upper hand to 8-6. But each time Miss Harvey came back with a service victory, and finally broke through by her greatest display of courage to take the lead at 9-8. But though she was still struggling, the force of her attack, and Goss, rallying the last remnant of her power, took the next three games after duce had been called several times in each, and the match ended with a final placement in favor of the American.

## Do Better in Doubles

The foreign contingent did better in the doubles, with Miss Nuthall and Miss Stryer and Mrs. Hill and Miss Stryer, and the combination teams of Mrs. Mallory and Miss Bouman, and Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Bennett also victors.

Miss Helen N. Willis, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. John M. Hill, England, 6-1, 6-4.  
Miss K. Bouman, Holland, defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier, Southborough, Mass., 6-4, 6-2.  
Miss Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Eileen Bennett, England, 7-5, 6-1.  
Mrs. Frank V. Roemer, New York, defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6-1, 6-3.  
Miss Franklin I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Gwendolyn P. Stryer, England, 6-0, 6-8, 6-0.  
Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Hyannis, Mass., defeated Miss Joan Fry, England, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.  
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Erynnyth H. Harvey, England, 6-0, 6-1.  
Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6-1, 6-3.  
Doubles—Second Round  
Miss Eileen Bennett and Miss Helen Jacobs defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson and Miss Fensholt W. Anderson, 6-1, 6-3.  
Miss Margaret Blake and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr. defeated Miss Edith Tough and Miss Ruth Bailey, 7-5, 6-1.  
Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory and Miss K. Bouman defeated Miss Gladys Hutchins and Miss Beryl Robinson, 6-4, 6-2.  
Miss Joan Fry and Miss Elizabeth Nuthall defeated Miss Jeannette Chapell and Miss Marie Wagner, 6-2, 6-3.  
Mrs. John M. Hill and Miss Gwendolyn P. Stryer defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. Bernard F. Stryer, 6-4, 6-2.  
Mrs. J. Dallas Corbier and Mrs. William Endicott defeated Miss Erynnyth H. Harvey and Mrs. L. L. Richards, 6-0, 6-8.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	28	2	.933
New Orleans	28	2	.933
Memphis	27	3	.900
Nashville	26	4	.869
Atlanta	25	5	.833
Mobile	24	6	.800
Chattanooga	23	7	.769
Little Rock	22	8	.733

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 0.  
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 3.  
Nashville 15, Chattanooga 12.

## Youth Breaks Through Golfing Ranks in U. S. Amateur Tourney

## Veterans Now Block Path on Way to Final—Robert T. Jones Jr. Scores a 68 and Outimet a 72 on Minikahda Course

## EARLY RESULTS TODAY

Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga., led Francis D. Outimet, Boston, 5 up at the end of the first nine holes.

Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, and Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, D. C., were in a tie at the end of the first nine holes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Golfing golf higher speeded the semifinal matches in the United States amateur championship at Minikahda today, and so did a large gallery of gaily dressed women and eager men. Marshals were stationed at every green and trap in martial array to deter spectators from interfering with the play.

Charles Evans, Chicago, and Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, tied off first in their 36-hole grand, followed by Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, and Francis D. Outimet, Boston. The presence of three veterans of golf, Jones, Evans, and Mackenzie, gave the spectators from the national capital further promise of interesting golf. Generally, Jones and Evans were favorites.

## MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—Three

golfing veterans, who have won both the United States amateur and open titles, and a young man from the National Capital, just old enough to vote, lined up with the 21-year-old youngster in the semifinal title tourney on the Minikahda Club course.

In one match, the youngster, Roland R. Mackenzie, who had never gotten further than to qualify three times in this event, was pitted against Charles Evans Jr., twice holder of both junior and senior titles Western amateur champion, and once Eastern open titleholder.

## Plays Boston Golfer

In the other Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, who has played every major title in the United States and Great Britain except the British amateur, was opposed by Francis D. Outimet, who won still a last stopped a British invasion and won the American open in 1918 in a play-off with Edward Ray and Harry Vardon and took the amateur title.

Mackenzie won his way to this high seat among the golfing mighty by qualifying with 155 and, after losing to Outimet in the first round, by a score of 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. In this also, the American was close to defeat in straight sets, but again the steadiness and persistence of the Californian enabled Mrs. Chapin to draw up to even terms at three-all and 15-10, to win the game and then to win the set, 6-3. Similarly in the last set Miss Fry led at 4-3, with the aid of a love game on the second set, but Mrs. Chapin placed her hand and covered court against the forehand drives of the British girl that the next three games went to the Californian.

## TILDEN SEEMS SURE OF VICTORY

## Little Opposition Stands in His Way of Repeating Last Year's Win

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Major opposition at these players crashed their way to the final in yesterday's play. Washburn eliminated Francis's champion, Jean Washer, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. John M. Doe, youthful Californian, lost a hard battle to Lewis N. White of Texas, who in turn bowed to Alonso, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

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## For Other School Advertisements

See Pages 6 and 7

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Friday the tournament will come to a close with the shooting of the second round, when the Japanese will meet the French in a final effort to make up for lost time. Wednesday evening the annual business meeting was held, at which it was decided to hold the tournament in 1928 at Rye, N. Y.

## FIRST OLYMPIA ROUND

Mrs. Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, defeated E. R. Held, St. Louis, 4 and 3.  
Francis D. Outimet, Boston, defeated Roland R. Mackenzie, Washington, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.  
Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Harrison R. Johnston, Minneapolis, 19 and 5.

## BOSTON BREAKS LOSING RUN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d and his doubles partner, Francis T. Hunter, today seemed well on their way toward a monopoly of honors in the annual invitation tournament at the Newport Casino. Little opposition stands in the way of Tilden repeating his last year's victory in the singles, with Hunter as the probable runner-up while the two loom as the strongest of the doubles teams entered in the play.

Tilden reached the semifinals yesterday by winning three singles matches in straight sets. Hunter, by winning twice, entered the quarterfinals at the opposite end of the draw, and faces Watson M. Washburn today. Frank X. Shields, United States junior champion, and Manuel Alonso, John W. Van Ryn of Princeton University and Arnold W. Jones of Providence are the other quarterfinalists.

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 6, Chicago 4.  
Cleveland 7, Washington 5.  
New York 5, Detroit 2.  
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 1.

## GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.  
Cleveland at Washington.  
New York at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

## YANKEES DEFEAT DETROIT AGAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Yankees defeated the Detroit Tigers 5-0 in a 10-inning game at Yankee Stadium today. The Yankees scored three runs in the first inning, and never looked back. Detroit's only run came in the ninth inning.

## BATTERIES—Pennock and Bengough;

Whitehill, Smith, Hankins, W. Collins and Shea. Losing pitcher—Whitehill.

## For Other School Advertisements

See Pages 6 and 7

## France Shows Power in Final Round of the Davis Cup Series

## Captures Both Singles Matches on the Opening Day at Longwood Cricket Club From Japanese Tennis Stars With Surprising Ease

DAVIS CUP TENNIS MATCHES  
France ..... 2  
Japan ..... 0







## AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

COMPETITION may be carried to the extent of increasing the costs of operation, it appears from a superficial survey of western railroads in general. Between Chicago and Los Angeles, three competing routes maintain 63-hour trains to the coast, established as a result of importunities of civic and commercial interests. These trains are said not to be paying and as a result, it is believed, some or all of them may be taken out of service in another year.

To the North Pacific Coast, the railroads maintain a 70-hour schedule, the three roads through the Northwest having almost identical schedules. Although there is an effort in the coastal cities to expedite these trains, it would be necessary to schedule other trains, if this were done, in order to accommodate cities and towns which now have convenient schedules, but which would, under a faster transcontinental schedule, have the local hours of their trains advanced to hours of the night which would be inconvenient to passengers.

The running times of trains in the Northwest is slow, a time of 70 hours for a run of approximately 2200 miles being an average of only slightly better than 30 miles an hour. This is occasioned in part by the heavy grades encountered over the mountains and, to a larger extent, by the inordinate amount of "station work" performed by the through trains, which make stops of 10 minutes or more at small towns to load and unload mail, express and baggage, thus slowing up materially the running time of the trains.

### Papers Thrown Off

One of those kindly acts which crop up on numerous occasions was witnessed as a Northern Pacific west-bound passenger train passed through the town of Eddy, Mon. The flagman, at the rear end, stepped to the observation platform and, as the train sped by a small farm-house near the track, tossed a bundle of the latest daily papers toward it. A black and white dog reclining on the front porch arose, stretched, looked at the bundle, then at the passing train, and finally trotted down to the track, picked up the papers and as the train drew out of sight, could be seen sauntering up the front walk carrying the papers to his master or mistress. This performance occurred daily the flagman observed.

### Freight Trains Remembered

Similar to this is the practice of flagmen on passenger trains in throwing off papers to a freight which they may meet or pass. In the case of a Canadian Pacific train which met a freight, the flagman rolled up the papers in a bundle, leaped off the platform and as the last car of the freight went by, tossed them into the door of the caboose. A trainman on the freight appeared and raised his hand in appreciation, and in the railroad signal which is invariably given in trains meet or pass.

### Dining Cars

How far a dining car goes as an advertisement for a railroad is puzzling the officials of more than one road. Generally speaking, dining car meals are served at less than cost, not even including the interest on the investment in a car nor the cost of hauling it.

One railroad computes that it is losing 35 cents on every meal served. In the case of a Northwestern carrier, the Northern Pacific, an effort is made to build up travel through the excellence of the dining car service, the losses being regarded in the sense as advertising expenses. Many travelers, it would appear, are willing to pay a fair price for good dining service and a railroad which provides a high-grade service need have no hesitancy in charging a compensatory rate for its meals, passengers observe. Western dining car service is superior to that in the East, generally speaking.

### Conductor on Prohibition

"No conductor who remembers the difficulties when liquor could be had at any saloon is opposed to prohibition," a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad conductor said recently. "In the old days, Saturday nights were difficult nights on the trains."

"We never have any difficulty nowadays with intoxicated persons. You'll search a long way before you find a conductor who was running trains before prohibition who doesn't notice the change for the better today."

### "See America First"

On the freight cars belonging to the Great Northern Railway are stencilled signs reading, "See America First." From the standpoint of education or patriotism, such an injunction has its value, while from the purely material aspect, it serves as an excellent opportunity to advertise rail travel.

In contrast to this, the New York Central Railroad time-tables feature European travel, urging their patrons to "See Europe Next." This policy is pursued in spite of a decrease in travel on American railroads of approximately 25 per cent in the past six years.

### No Lowers to "Deadheads"

On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, positive instructions are issued to ticket offices not to sell lower berths on the leading trains to passengers riding on passes until all revenue passengers have been cared for. There has been much criticism in the past of railroad officials and employees occupying Pullman space, or preferred accommodations, when revenue passengers were unable to obtain one or the other.

### Signals and Train Control

Although its track carries relatively fewer trains than those of busier eastern lines, the Northern Pacific Railway has automatic block signals all the way from St. Paul to Seattle. These provide for added safety and expedite train movements. The same is true of the other users of the proposed northern merger, the Great Northern and the Burlington.

These three railroads also have automatic train control on various parts of their line, the Sprague device being used. Trainmen evince confidence in it, travelers appreciate the increased protection, and officers of the road indicate their belief that it is giving entire satisfaction and is a distinct advantage. This device is the intermittent indication type and is reported to have functioned excellently under severe weather conditions.



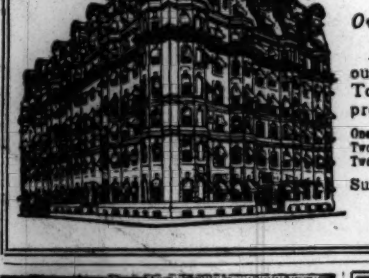
## Greater Boston

### Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK  
AND BOSTON

### Hotel Hemenway

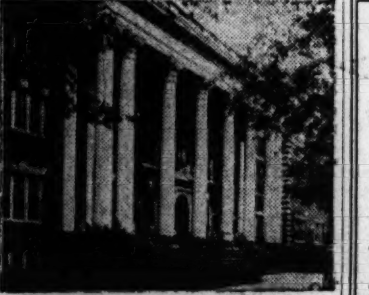
BOSTON, MASS.



Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person ..... \$3.00 a day and up  
Two persons (single beds) ..... 5.00 a day and up  
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager



### The Charlesgate

BOSTON, MASS.

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

Corner Charlesgate East, Boston and Marlboro Streets.

American Plan Dining Room

Special Summer Rates for Tourists

Ownership Management of Fleet Street, Mass.

Summer Resort—Old Hotel and Cottages North Scituate Beach, Mass.

"On the Great East"

### Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON STREET

One of the best Residential Hotels in Brookline, and only 15 minutes from the business section of Boston

Our furnished or unfurnished apartments of two or more rooms, all having spacious closets, are unusually attractive in size and appointments. We take pride in having the food and service in our American Plan Dining Room second to none.

Furnished or unfurnished single rooms also available, subject to permanent or transient occupancy.

Ownership Management of A. LE ROY FINE

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### The Savoy

455 COLUMBUS AVENUE

BOSTON

Near Back Bay Station

Well known and liked for its quiet homelike atmosphere and the excellence of its service. All rooms have private bath and are comfortably and adequately furnished. The Savoy has many two and three room suites moderately priced and well suited to families.

Single \$2.00 per day and up

Double \$2.50 per day and up

Suites \$5.00 and \$6.00 and up

Special Weekly Rates

Excellent New England Cafe

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## Greater Boston

### WHEN IN BOSTON

Stay at

Hotel Touraine

or

The Parker House

They represent Boston's finest with room rates and restaurant prices to fit your purse.

Both the Hotel Touraine and The Parker House offer fine suites of parlor, bedroom and bath at a discount of 30 to 35% from transient rates, if taken for two months or longer.

Beginning Sept. 1 dinner dances will be held at The Parker House. No cover charge.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

## Hotel ARLINGTON

Arlington at Tremont Streets

BOSTON

Within convenient walking distance to important business centres and theatres. Ideal car service to all points of Boston and the suburbs. All outside rooms comfortably furnished. Many connecting rooms suitable for family parties. All the requisites of a modern hotel at these attractive rates:

Single—\$2.50 to \$4.00

Double—\$3.50 to \$5.00

Special weekly rates

250 rooms—250 baths

Carroll Stout, Asst. Mgr.

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## The Etiquette of Week-End Visiting

WEEK-END entertaining has become such an important feature of modern social life that it has developed what may be considered its own code of etiquette. This particular form of usage should be well understood by both hosts and guests for many of the rules are the reverse of what would be looked upon as "good form" even a few years ago. This is especially noticeable in the manner of invitation. As the short, week-end visit has to a large extent superseded the one of longer duration, so has the definite invitation for a clearly specified time taken the place of the somewhat rambling note asking a guest to come "about the middle of the month and stay as long as possible."

There is not the slightest discourtesy in the new order of things. The present style of invitation, whether conveyed by mail or over the telephone, while a model of cordiality states quite frankly the train by which the guest shall preferably arrive, and, quite as definitely, the most convenient one for departure. Even when the arrival is to be by motor, the definiteness is less apparent, as the modern hostess is strictly living up to accepted rules of etiquette when she mentions, at least approximately, the time of expected arrival and also that of departure. This conciseness is an excellent thing as in some localities the week-end is supposed to begin Friday afternoon and in other places guests arrive before luncheon on Saturday. The modern rules eliminate any chance for misunderstanding. In any case, the week-end guest is supposed to leave before luncheon on Monday unless otherwise arranged. In fact, should a guest neglect to mention to the hostess the time of departure Monday morning, it is quite permissible according to the new order of things, for the hostess when saying goodnight to inquire what train has been decided upon, that baggage may be provided for and a conveyance ready to accommodate the departing guest. These are all features of modern week-end entertaining which formerly would have been considered as actual rudeness, but which present conditions have not only made necessary but desirable.

For the individual guest who comes for a longer time, there is a little more leeway, but it is customary even in such cases for the hostess to make plain the approximate duration of the visit. Regardless of how intimate a note of invitation may be, it can still contain something definite like this, for instance: "We are counting on your giving us 10 days, beginning Sept. 1. There is an excellent train arriving at a quarter to five, but the inclosed time-table will help you to decide which one you prefer." The guest will see from this that her hostess evidently prefers a late afternoon train and will, if possible, take the one suggested.

## Information Definite

When the invitation is to a country house, it is a pretty idea to have special stationery with the name of the house, post office address and telephone number as a heading. The usual arrangement is to have the name of the house and postal address on the left, and the name of the hostess on the right.

## Big Profits in Home Cooking

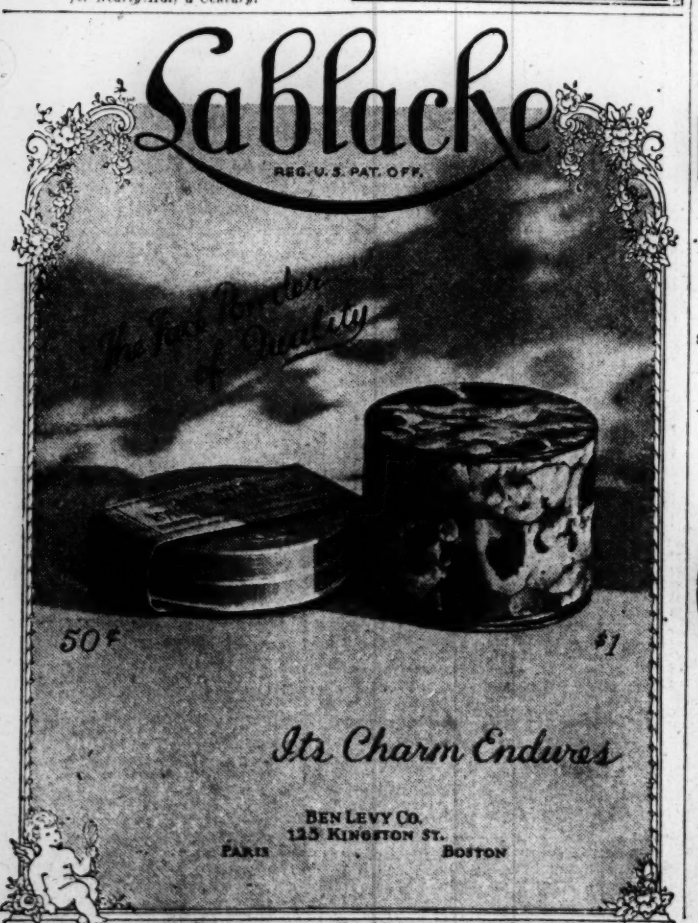
Alice Bradley, famous expert, shows just how to make home cooking pay. She gives you the secret of making big profits from home cooking. Rooms, Motor Inns, Cafeterias, etc.—over 51 ways to make money. Write for this booklet, "Cooking for Profit," it's FREE. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS, 827 E. 58th St., Chicago.

## Flixo-Gen

Sets Your Permanent Wave Neatly. With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Flixo-Gen, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture—instantly restoring dryness, discoloration. Gives you head-dress a naturally wavy appearance. Dishwasher, hairbrush, atomizer, \$1.25 postpaid. Atomizer \$1.50.

## Cluzelle

Permanent Wave Specialist. New York: 45 West 57th St., Dept. 126. "New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century."



**Schlacke**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
50¢  
Its Charm Endures  
BEN LEVY CO.  
125 KINGSTON ST.  
BOSTON

son at once sees which individual equipment to use.

The ideal guest room not only has all the obvious necessities but they must be in good working order. The door should either lock or bolt easily, the bureau drawers must not only be empty and paper lined but should pull in and out without sticking. The clock should keep correct time. The closet should be empty except for garment hangers and two or three hat supports. The desk equipment should include a calendar, a pencil sharpener and local time-tables in addition to the usual supplies.

Some member of the family usually meets the arriving guest at the station, although the hostess must often remain at home to welcome others. Responsibility for guests, as generally understood, is upon the hostess from the time the guest leaves the train and there should always be someone to assume charge at the moment of arrival. Where a public conveyance is required, it should be arranged for in advance by the hostess and paid for. This should be accepted by the guest as part of the hospitality of the occasion. Guests are greeted in the front hall, and, if the arrival is in the late afternoon when light refreshments are being served in the living room, women guests are asked whether they prefer to go to their rooms or join the group. Usually everyone meets informally at this time. About an hour before dinner the hostess casually mentions the time and when dinner will be served. Guests go to their rooms and, in large houses, find their baggage already opened and unpacked. This all depends upon the degree of service provided. The host and hostess await their guests in the living room a few minutes before the announcement of dinner.

An Elastic Program  
Where there is no definite entertainment in progress for the evening it is permissible any time between 10:30 and 11 for the hostess to make it easy for anyone who so chooses to say "good-night." This may come about through mention of the next day's program, or the breakfast hour, and perhaps inquiry as to who would like a breakfast tray sent to the room. Even in small houses the plan of serving breakfast in the rooms of the women guests, is often the most convenient one to the hostess and acceptable to the visitors. The men always come to the table.

The wise hostess usually has a program of amusements planned for her guests, but this is so elastic as not to be uncomfortably binding on any guest who prefers not to participate. As a rule, a hostess of friends will entertain themselves according to their tastes and the environment, plus kindly suggestions rather than supervision on the part of host or hostess. It is always a mistake to crowd too much into a few days or have every moment planned for according to schedule.

Last impressions, as well as first ones, should be agreeable, so let both hostess and guest allow ample time for a gracious leave-taking. There should be no delay in removing a guest's baggage from the room or starting for the station, and all details in connection with departure should be so pleasant as to tarry long in the memory as a delightful ending to a satisfactory visit.

## A Good Way to Cover Jam Pots

Take some grease-proof paper and cut it in rounds  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch larger than the top of the jam pots. Notch the paper round. Make some starch paste, brush the round with a pastry brush, brush the round with starch paste on both sides with the starch. Put these on the jam pots when they are hot; covers will dry quite tight and if covered in this way the jam will never become mildew.

## Cake Flour

If one happens to be out of "cake flour," a good substitute can be made at home. Take one cupful of good bread flour, remove one level tablespoonful of this and put in its place one level tablespoonful of corn starch, the kind used for cooking. Prepare in this proportion all the flour that is to be used.

## RIBBON LESSON MARKERS

Something new and not injurious to pages. Out of the way when books are used for other purposes. Quick to use. Quick to adjust.

## HAIR-NETS

30 FOR \$1

Every Net Guaranteed 100% perfect. Finest quality. Human Hair. For Long or Short. Gray or White. \$ for \$1.00.

AGENTS WANTED

Send C. O. D. if requested. We pay postage. International Commodities Company, 22 East 17th St., New York City.

Our fourth year in The Christian Science Monitor.

Start To-Day to use Four Season Envelope Art Corner

The clever new way of keeping clippings of all kinds in scrap-books.

Also used for mounting photos in albums, attaching photo clippings to letter-recipes in cook books.

Sold at 5¢ a box. I supply.

Counters everywhere, or—Send Dime for package of 100 and free samples to

Engel "Art Corners" Mfg. Company, 4711 N. Clark St., Chicago, Dept. C.S.M.

Plant these bulbs in early autumn. Let them grow as wild flowers do. Permanent as the shrubbery.

Special Mixture. Extra Hardy Varieties.

Daffodils—Jonquils—Narcissus

Parcels post or express charges prepaid.

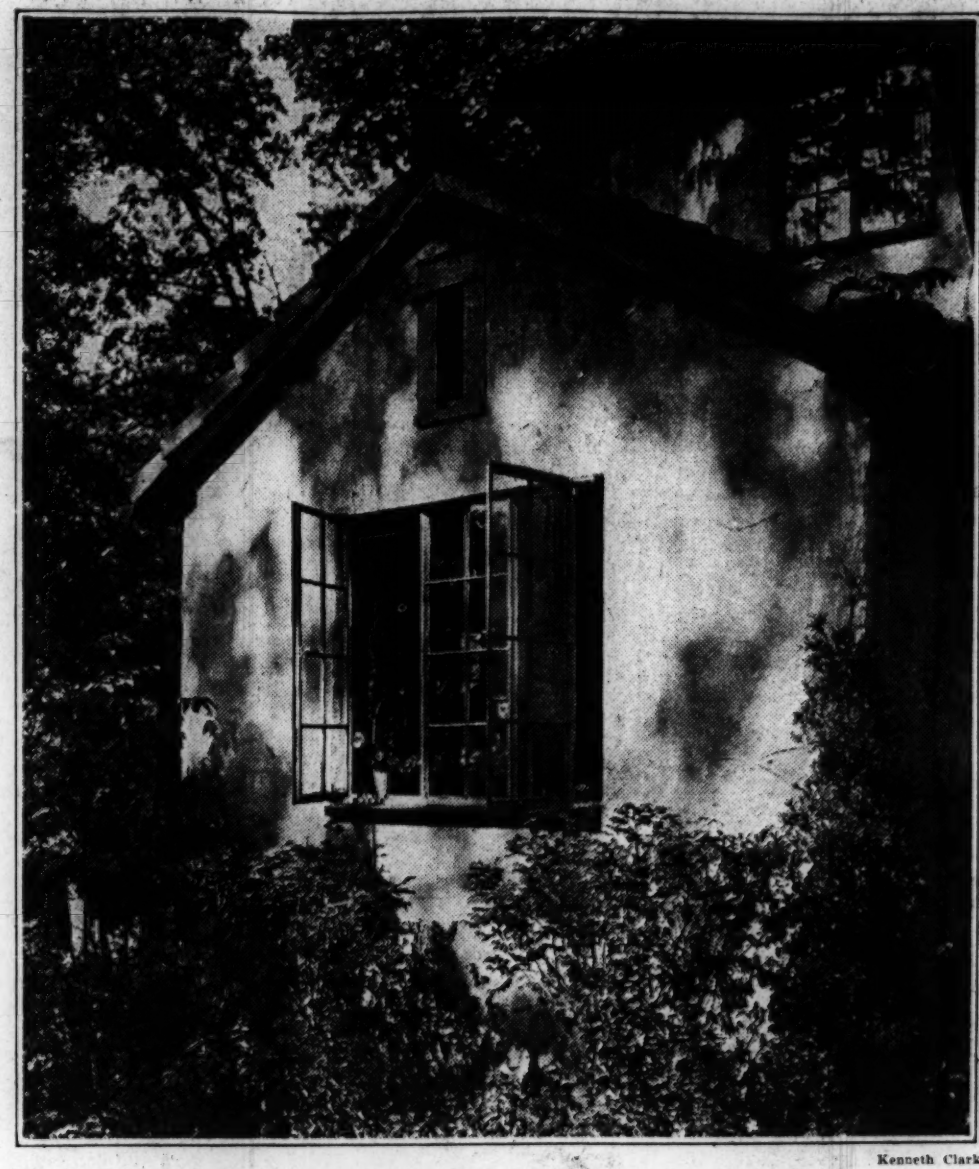
30 Bulbs \$2.00 48 Bulbs \$3.00

120 Bulbs \$5.00 240 Bulbs \$10.00

Mention this newspaper. Ask for Free Catalogue.

GEORGE LAWLER BULB GROWER

Route 36 TACOMA, WASH.



The Casement Window, Which Invites Lovely Breezes and Seems to Bring Indoors and Outdoors Into Harmony, Is Becoming a Favorite in the United States. Where It Has Been Perfected by a Steel Frame.

## The Modern Sampler

Why not make a sampler? This is a popular bit of fancy work for leisure moments and offers unusual opportunity for novelty and originality. The modern sampler is not the laborious piece of exquisite needlework its forerunner was, for this actually lived up to its name and was a pattern for letters, figures and designs in the absence of printed and stamped models so common at the present time. While cross-stitch is the generally recognized method of working a sampler, the type seen today shows a variety of stitches, some of them so simple that the work grows quickly under one's fingers. On the same canvas foundation one can darn, or use a half cross-stitch or a straight block stitch that follows the threads of the canvas without diagonal crossings. An outline stitch is even permissible, and in the inevitable signature may be written by the one who works the sampler. This individuality is given to the finished piece.

In selecting materials for a sampler it is a matter of choice whether one purchases the creamy, undyed linen that comes especially woven for cross-stitch embroidery, or prefers to use a linen of ordinary weave, on which canvas is basted. The design is then worked through both materials with the canvas as a guide, and the threads of the canvas are pulled out when the work is finished. Materials are often to be found in the home, and a strip from the unworn side or end of a linen sheet or from a breadth of a discarded linen that can be dyed to the desired unbleached shade. The size of the sampler is largely a matter of individual preference. An oblong 20 inches by 12 inches allows sufficient margin for framing and may be used with the letter placed horizontally or vertically, according to the choice of the worker.

Using the Silhouette  
Black-and-white or "silhouette" samplers are novelties and have the advantage of eliminating careful blending of colors. Some patterns show the principal lines in black with two or three small and brilliant flowers in sharply contrasting colors. Others are worked in the typical and lovely sampler colors, showing flowers in their natural shadings, foliage, baskets and quaint little figures.

Many of these modern examples omit the elaborate borders that were formerly considered a necessary feature. Simple straight lines, with corner designs as ornamental as the worker cares to add, are much easier to execute and quite as effective.

While the fundamental idea of all sampler making is usually the same there is a surprising opportunity for individuality. The detached figures

may tell something of the particular interest of the one doing the work. A pet dog or cat, a bird, one's college pennant or any design that tells its own story, is an appropriate feature, and designs for these can usually be gleaned from needlework magazines or pattern sheets. A modern sampler reflects improvements of the present period, just as the older ones do of theirs. For instance, the full-rigged sailing vessel is now replaced by a four-funnelled steamer; an automobile is substituted for a quaint horse and buggy; a skyscraper for a one-story building; and an airplane may be worked soaring above a bank of cross-stitched clouds.

## Co-operative Samplers

The trend of the times is also shown in the absence of luxurious details. The weeping willows of old-fashioned samplers are replaced by sturdy stalks of gayly flowered hollyhocks, the blossoms indicated merely by four cross-stitches, making a square of brilliant color. Gone, also, are the melancholy verses formerly worked by pathetic sampler makers, whose pessimistic thought seems impossible today. Instead, the modern sampler bears some amusing rhyme or perhaps a quaintly optimistic couplet like the following:

Be diligent and you will see  
The well-earned fruits of industry.

Sometimes there is a bit of good advice like this:

Let something good be said of all.

Two or three sisters or mother and daughter may collaborate in making a sampler, dividing the canvas in equal sections by rows of fancy cross-stitching, each part to be treated separately as the worker may see fit and each section to bear her signature. Such a co-operative sampler lessens the amount of work and increases the pleasure.

The modern sampler is sometimes framed under glass and used as a tray or it may be mounted on a fabric background to harmonize with other furnishings and displayed under a glass table top. These two methods offer a pleasing variety from the customary picture-frame setting, and add to the novelty of the modern sampler.

## Beat Old Mother Hubbard

Fill Your Cupboard

IN GLASS

Apparatus Tips

Plants \$1.00 each, \$1.00 per doz.

Sun Cooked Strawberries

5 pints 80¢ each, \$8.00 per doz.

Red Raspberries

Plants \$1.00 each, \$1.00 per doz.

Pickled Watermelon Rind

5 pints 50¢ each, \$5.00 per doz.

Lit. and other products on request

Delivery Free East of Mississippi

A. Warren Clapp, Weymouth, Mass.

SEALY-DRESSER COMPANY

"Good Things to Eat"

129 Third St., Portland, Ore.

Broadway 6201

Plant these bulbs in early autumn. Let them grow as wild flowers do. Permanent as the shrubbery.

Special Mixture. Extra Hardy Varieties.

Daffodils—Jonquils—Narcissus

Parcels post or express charges prepaid.

30 Bulbs \$2.00 48 Bulbs \$3.00

120 Bulbs \$5.00 240 Bulbs \$10.00

Mention this newspaper. Ask for Free Catalogue.

GEORGE LAWLER BULB GROWER

Route 36 TACOMA, WASH.

## Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

HOME budgets and the family's money are always timely and interesting subjects for a club program. The August issue of McCall's Magazine has an interesting article by Miriam Rapp entitled "How Much Are You Worth as a Homemaker?" Miss Rapp begins her article with the statement that the homemakers of the United States earn \$18,000,000,000 to the total annual income of their country. She follows that somewhat startling declaration with tabulations and estimates to prove her contention. Reprints of this article may be procured by addressing the office of the magazine at 235 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York City. This article with other available material might well form the basis for a program which would be delightfully completed by giving the one-act play called "Mary Means What She Says" by J. W. Rogers. (Samuel French, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City). This play requires no special scenery, conveys a splendid lesson on the family's money, is well written and easily produced, and would make an altogether worth while club afternoon.

## For Better Pictures

A monthly magazine called the Motion Picture is issued by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America at 469 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It will be sent to any one interested in the development of good motion pictures. In the current issue Mrs. John Vruwink, chairman of the junior matinees committee of the California federation explains a program combining junior matinees and family night pictures. In the Los Angeles district monthly meetings are held of representatives from many different organizations of women for the purpose of approving pictures for junior matinees and discussing any questions dealing with high-class productions in moving picture houses. It is not unusual to have 600 women attend these monthly conferences. The "interest men's" organizations and create sympathy and understanding in the movement. Men representing Los Angeles city teachers also report on films and are members of every primary conference. The opinions are listed and classified into reports made on the pictures from the standpoint of adult entertainment, their suitability for youths from 12 to 20, for children under 12 and for the family. A "family" picture is approved for use at a junior matinee. These lists are given out at the monthly conferences, taken back to the different groups, hundreds copied in many cases and handed out to individual members. Lists are sent to two other districts in California where again they are copied and distributed to county chairmen. The lists are posted on club bulletin boards and in neighboring libraries, sent to a number of private schools and to several churches and to juvenile court workers on request. They are sent to every producer of films, and to every exchange, many of the latter are sending them out with samplers to outlying towns where a manager is often interested in booking week-end programs according to the recommendations contained. As all films are not made with children especially in mind it has been the policy of this committee to emphasize this fact to the public, and to relieve the producers of some of the unwarranted criticism often made. On the other hand, the committee has a number of praise suitable films and to have it understood that there is a great field for charming pictures which appeal to all ages.

## Naturalization Receptions

In Oregon, on Washington's birthday each year, a reception to naturalized citizens is held in the public auditorium at Portland. The program includes music, pantomimes and speeches, and each new citizen is presented with an American flag on behalf of the Women's Clubs of the city. The purpose is to impress as forcibly as possible upon new citizens of foreign birth the full significance and importance of the civic obligations they have assumed, and to strengthen the appreciation native born citizens have of these duties. Mrs. Benjamin Ostlund, chairman of the Americanization committee in the Oregon federation suggests that this be made an annual event in every community of the State, and that it include not only men and women of foreign birth who have become naturalized during the year but also those native-born young men and women who have reached their majority during the year, to the end that a higher valuation may be placed upon their citizenship and that we all might be reminded of our responsibilities as well as our rights and privileges as American citizens.

## The Oregon federation has a department known as the home budget department. This department is giving aid in adjusting financial budgets to meet requirements in individual cases and are urging their groups not to become discouraged because a proposed budget does not work out at once, but to continue to readjust until it fits into the income. Mrs. Fred Groshong is chairman of this department. She says that they are also emphasizing the importance of budgeting the time, making the best use of modern facilities and home helps, and supplying the needs of the table without the wasteful expenditure of time and energy which should be conserved for leisure, self-improvement and service to the community.

An essay contest was conducted by the American Home.

in Oregon, Mrs. Jessie D. McComb, chairman. The subject of the essays was "My Greatest Labor-Saving Device, and Why." I hope that we may have some of these essays to include in this column before long. There are so many devices for labor-saving that it will be interesting to know what ones the Oregon women find of the most service.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### The Eastern Rail Merger

AFTER a truce lasting a year or more, the situation of the eastern trunk lines has again been brought to the forefront with a published dispatch to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad would object to the plan of its competitors that only four trunk lines be established in the eastern region, in the event that a general merger of the railroads should occur. There is nothing essentially new in the Pennsylvania's attitude, and the reiteration of its statement is, apparently, intended merely to denote its continued opposition to the plan of dividing up the eastern railroads in a manner satisfactory to the Pennsylvania's competitors.

The New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio and the several Van Sweringen lines have indicated their belief that the Pennsylvania already is well rounded and does not need any additional lines of importance. The Pennsylvania, in reply, asserts that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western is essential to it. If it should, conceivably, receive this fine system, together with permission to build a line along the south shore of Lake Erie to Toledo, it would have almost a complete new rail line from the middle West to New York. This would compete even more actively with the New York Central than does the present Pennsylvania System, since it would more nearly parallel the Central.

By force of circumstances, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Van Sweringens and the New York Central allied themselves into a group to "allocate" the eastern roads, if it can be thought possible for any group of individuals or railroads to map out the mergings of all the eastern lines, without consulting the owners or executives of those which were to be absorbed by one or another of the great systems.

This alliance of course caused the opponents of these roads also to join forces, and the Pennsylvania and the Delaware & Hudson, of which L. F. Loree is the president, became tacit partners in opposing the combination set up on paper by the promoters of other consolidations. Numerous reports from time to time of the attempt to buy control in the open market of various railroads which are considered "prizes" in this struggle for control have kept the situation interesting, although confirmation of these efforts to buy control have generally been lacking. In this fashion, Lehigh Valley, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Western Maryland, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, (which the Pennsylvania seeks as a Chicago-St. Louis short line), and other stocks have experienced flurries during the alleged buying for control.

In its present form, the attempt of these already great systems to add to their lines contains no elements of benefit to the public. It is doubtful even if the railroads seeking to enlarge their systems would, in the long run, be greatly benefited, with the exception of certain accessions, such as that of the Reading and the Jersey Central by the Baltimore & Ohio, which is so obviously advantageous.

Large railroads do not, merely because of their size, bring prosperity, nor do they achieve popular acclaim because of their magnitude. Rates for freight and passenger transportation stand little chance of being reduced through the creation of these great companies. Prosperity can be attained by smaller railroads just as readily—often more so—as by larger railroads. The growing objections to this parceling of railroads by groups of promoters and railroad men who, in many instances, have only a small sum at stake personally, is an evidence that the East is well satisfied with its railroads as they are now constituted. Mergers, in which the profits go to the promoters rather than to the patrons of the lines, recall that earlier orgy of rail manipulation from which the Nation happily emerged. Until a definite need or reason for a grouping of eastern roads is shown, the lineup may well remain in its present status.

### An Egyptian Statesman

THE passing of Zaghlul Pasha removes from the Western political arena the greatest Egyptian of the last seventy years. A son of the soil, of pure Egyptian descent, he began to achieve prominence in his country at a time when almost every public man there was of Turkish origin. His political supporters constantly referred to him as the personification of the Egyptian movement and the embodiment of the Egyptian interests. He, himself, on one occasion, being asked whether he could carry Egypt with him along a certain line of policy, responded with a haughty reminiscent of Louis XIV, "Carry Egypt?—I am Egypt." The methods by which he attained this dominant position were sometimes questionable, judged even by Western standards. A true politician, he strove to commend himself to the people he was leading, and in turn amused, flattered, excited and lectured them. His earlier methods were not wholly without resemblance to those of the demagogue. Twice he was banished from his native land, once to Malta, and later to Gibraltar, for opposition to the British policy in Egypt. Naturally, these penalties, inflicted upon him because of his opposition to foreign domination, only strengthened him with his own people. He did not fail to utilize them for that purpose.

But, as in the case of many really great men, the politician in time disappeared in the statesman. Mainly because of his breadth of vision and his devotion, Egyptian national entity was created, and the British Government was convinced of the wisdom of officially recognizing it. Since 1925 Egypt has been tranquil, mainly because Zaghlul became convinced that tranquillity was the only road to further success, and impressed this conviction upon his people. But his moderate policy was maintained in a difficult atmosphere. A prominent Egyptian recently remarked that Egypt was playing a comedy in which the leading parts were taken by three kings—King Fuad, Zaghlul, and Lord Lloyd—all watching each other, all superficially deferential, but each ready to seize upon any advantage over the other. The simile is profoundly true. Fuad, distrustful of constitutional governments, had ever a watchful eye on Zaghlul, who stood for popular government under a monarch to be advised by and compelled

to take the advice of his minister. Lord Lloyd stood between, responsible for the British interests, and equally apprehensive of royal reaction and parliamentary extravagance. That situation ends with Zaghlul's end.

The effect of his passing on the Egyptian political situation is not easily foreseeable. No one can precisely take his place. His nephew, Fathallah Barakat Pasha, has been to some degree his lieutenant, and is a powerful politician, but Egyptians scout the idea that he can succeed to the uncle's prestige and force of statesmanship. Even the seeming harmony of the Moderate Party, for which Zaghlul spoke, was in fact sharply divided into right and left wings. With his unifying power removed, it is unlikely that even a superficial unity can be maintained. The Anglo-Egyptian question, which notwithstanding the quiescence of the last few years is very real and vital, will now await, for its further development and possible settlement, the conclusion of a period of political maneuvering and the discovery of another leader capable of filling Zaghlul's place.

### A Visitor Arrives in Manila

OBSCURE dispatches in the American press announce the arrival in Manila from an unknown port of an educated Malay, Tan Malaka by name. The number of Americans who have heard of Tan Malaka is as small, doubtless, as the number of educated Malays who have not heard of him. Through the Straits Settlements and the islands of the Dutch East Indies, and along the uncertain coast of China from Siam to Canton, his name is familiar to all of those who plot, for one reason or another, against established authority.

Tan Malaka, with another Malay by the name of Samaung, who is now taking graduate studies in revolutionary tactics in Moscow, was largely responsible for the uprising against the Dutch régime in Java and Sumatra of a year ago. Tan Malaka, however, has been in the leadership of the Association of Indonesian Communists—the notorious P. K. I. He has traveled from one revolutionary center to another collecting funds for the uprising in Java. The failure of that revolt sent Malaka into exile. He is not concerned, so he is reported to have said, with "political questions in the Philippines." But an unconcerned Communist is a rare individual.

The independence movement in the Philippine Islands has been unique in that it has kept free from the influence of those who counsel violence. Communism has had no foothold among the Filipinos—a fact which is tribute both to the Filipinos themselves and to the administration under which they have been living. Regardless of the merits of the question of independence, the discussion of it has brought about no real hostility among the people of the Philippines toward the United States.

If Tan Malaka comes to Manila merely to find friendly refuge among his fellow Malays, there can hardly be serious objection to his visit. But if he comes as the agent of those whom he sought to serve in the Dutch East Indies, the best interests of both the United States and the Philippines will require that he seek employment for his talents elsewhere.

### A Million Miles to Nowhere

DURING thirty-five years of travel, Capt. Louis T. Moser of New York, upon retiring, finds he has covered nearly 1,000,000 miles, and yet he finds himself in accord with the Negro, who, describing his first ride on a merry-go-round, remarked: "I anteenly was going some, but I didn't go nowher." Captain Moser has done his traveling on a ferryboat between lower Manhattan and Staten Island, and after these years of faithful and devoted service is being retired by the City of New York so that he may live, as he desires, far from the rollicking waves of New York harbor, on a little farm in the Pocono Mountains.

One might consider that Captain Moser's thirty-five years of a ferryboat was a wearisome and monotonous experience, filled with the inexorable day-to-day sameness, lacking in adventure; in fact, one long, somniferous yawn. But Captain Moser said it was not. He is quoted in an interview as saying it was an enjoyable occupation, yielding up new experiences every day, unfolding novel and interesting sights, and altogether worth all the hours he invested in it. Up in the stillness of the Pocono hills doubtless he will miss the sonorous basso of the leviathans and the staccato notes of lesser craft as they tune up in their daily orchestration of the sea, but Captain Moser like a paraphrased Kipling character, has "been places and seen things," for he was in the United States Navy and has sailed the seven seas. Yet, he adds, as he looks forward to the starlit solitude of the Pocono nights, there was nothing on those seven seas, nay, not as much, as there is of interest and enchantment to be found in the harbor of New York.

It is one thing to sail a fine ship over the boundless tracks of the ocean, to come into port freighted with the joy of homecoming and the joy of welcome, but it is quite another to maneuver a clumsy old tub through the maze of New York harbor traffic, landing endless, clamoring cargoes, and withal—liking it. "One must be a master mariner indeed to be able to turn in one's craft after nearly 1,000,000 miles of travel, and to close one's log—if ferryboats do have logs—showing a clean record, without a serious mishap or the loss of a single passenger.

### Soviet-Persian Relations

NEWS has been received of the impending signature of a commercial treaty between the Russian Republic of Soviets and Persia. This means that Russian Communism has made a volte face of its policy in the small nation ruled by Shah Riza Pahlavi, where since March, last year, it had been carrying out a scheme of drastic restriction in its imports and limiting its purchases from Persia to 7,500,000 rubles.

A working arrangement between the Iranian throne and Russia Communism on the Caspian fisheries and other vexed questions was reported as far back as October, last year. Delegates from Moscow were in Teheran and Per-

sian envoys in Moscow. Yet no really definite tidings have come through until the announcement the other day from Russia's capital to the effect a Russo-Persian treaty was about to be signed.

The outstanding fact seems to be that Persian imports from Russia are more or less a necessity while Russian imports from Persia are mainly nonessentials. The Russian embargo had caused virtual bankruptcy throughout northern Persia. Feeling ran high against the Soviets and the Persian Government was urged to consummate early the plan of a railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea and thereby carry on trade with Great Britain. Now that a commercial pact is to be signed with the Russian Communists, however, there will follow a perfectly understandable recession of thought on the part of the Persians who will somewhat cease turning their gaze toward Great Britain and once again resume trade through channels to which they have long been accustomed. The Caspian fisheries controversy is also to be settled. In fact Persia may now export 25,000,000 rubles' worth of goods annually to the Russian Soviets.

But perhaps the most interesting thing of all in these negotiations is Persia's reaffirmation of its promise, originally made in a provisional 1921 agreement with the Soviet Republic, that in case any attempt is made by a third party to acquire or use Persian territory for war on Russia, it will permit the march of Russian troops into Persia "in order to take all necessary military measures for purposes of self-defense." Five frontier commissioners have already been designated by each country to settle disputes arising out of smuggling.

### Seeking a Fair Price

FACTORS which merchants consider important in determining the sale price of "necessities" are now going to be subjected to an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. In making that announcement recently the commission has embarked upon an inquiry which has been an interminable problem for traders. While presumably the investigation will be limited to "necessities of life," it seems that all basic commodities and manufactured commodities which are recognized as articles of normal commerce will not escape. What determines the selling price of such commodities is unquestionably a matter which is decidedly interesting to all consumers, but good economics from the point of view of the seller may not always appear good economics from the point of view of the buyer.

Briefly, the commission will prosecute its investigation into the three well-recognized methods of price basing: (1) the delivered price method, where the same price applies no matter where delivered or how far from the point of production; (2) the factory base method, such as in the case of automobiles and some other commodities, where the cost of the freight haul is added in each specific instance; and (3) the basing point method, where manufacturers recognize a definite center for distribution and will add the freight charge to the cost of the goods only from that center. The commission plans to inquire into the causes for the adoption of these several methods employed and the purposes intended to be served by them, their actual and potential effects upon prices and competitive conditions and will endeavor to unearth any constructive measures which might be employed to promote greater efficiency, economy or fairness in the methods of quoting or charging prices.

Inasmuch as the commission has already rendered a decision in what was known as the Pittsburgh Plus case, which was an example of the basing point method adopted by the steel producers, some important premises are readily aduced. In the Pittsburgh case the basing point method was declared unreasonable. It followed that the freight charge from point of actual production was added. While the freight haul may be a rather deciding factor in the determination of prices on some commodities, the same would not necessarily hold true in others. The zone rates of the post office have probably tended to break down the theory of both the basing point and the delivery point method. A strict abandonment of those methods would also tend to decentralize factory production and work radical changes in industrial methods. The commission's inquiry, therefore, is surcharged with important possibilities.

### Editorial Notes

Those who are urging others to believe in newspaper advertising will be interested to learn what D. F. Kelly, Chicago department store president, stated recently in an address before the convention of the National Electric Light Association. "Without appearing to hold a brief for the newspapers," he said, "we are of the opinion that, dollar for dollar, our return from newspaper advertising is much greater than from any other form of advertising."

What Joseph W. Martin Jr., United States Congressman, who has recently returned from a tour in Europe, said regarding his observations in Germany points toward world peace. "The working people there," he declared, "seem to have forgotten the war. . . . In one big factory I visited I found the employees breaking into song at intervals so that soon a whole roomful would be singing some folk song, with broad smiles on their faces."

The increasing endowments given to institutions of learning in the United States, that now total about \$300,000,000, serve as an interesting indicator of great importance to education. If contributions may be compared to twigs and society to a tree, new significance may be gathered from these lines by Pope, written years ago: "Tis education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The practice of some automobile companies in announcing their new models on a specified date has its disadvantages for the man who buys a car a couple of weeks prior to that date. Today he has a '27 car—tomorrow the '28 models appear and he has, in the vernacular, an "old" model. The best that can be done for him is to admit he has a "late '27." The question is, Did he buy too early or too late?

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

ALTHOUGH the inability of the Geneva Naval Conference to agree was unfortunate and unexpected, there is no reason for taking the "adjournment" in any way tragically. Public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic seems to have shown a welcome good sense and to have refused to be stamped into that false sense which certain newspapers and propagandists seem to have attempted to engender.

None the less the fact that the United States and the British Commonwealth, whose peoples generally pride themselves on a certain moral superiority to their European neighbors in matters of this kind, should have been unable to reach an agreement to limit cruiser building, with the other phases of the situation, is as stated above unfortunate.

The whole episode is an illustration of how far all nations have moved back from the idealism of the war period into a selfish concentration on their own purposes. The fact that the conference broke down on August 4 is a reminder that the grudging and suspicious sense which ruled at Geneva does in the long run, unless it is eliminated in time, produce the kind of international situation which exploded in a world war in 1914.

The conference failed for two main reasons. The first was a serious failure in method. Here was an international conference of the first importance between the three greatest naval powers in the world. It was summoned to discuss the precise point which the immensely successful Washington Conference of 1921 had found itself unable to solve: the cruiser problem. That conference had only succeeded because the delegates were some of the most important men in their respective countries, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Eilhu Root and Senator Lodge for the United States, Lord Balfour and Sir Robert Borden for Britain.

Yet in this case there was no prior informal discussion between the governments as to whether a basis of settlement could be found, the delegates were in the main admirals or admiralty heads by nature and training could not fail to regard their own professional views as of more importance than higher political considerations, and there were no political figures at the conference strong enough to overrule the professionals or to insist on political considerations having the first place.

The essence of "open diplomacy" is not that there should be no preliminary discussion between governments and that the most delicate negotiations should be conducted in the full glare of the varying national points of view should be done in public so that public opinion can thoroughly understand the nature of the problem, can express its approval or disapproval, and can be assured that it has been bound by nothing that is secret or underhand.

In this case the possibility of agreement was immensely lessened by lack of proper preparatory work, especially of a diplomatic kind. Each delegation flung its own views at its neighbors without regard to their difficulties, and became immediately bogged in a technical discussion of naval differences. Public opinion in each nation began to become set behind its own national case. There was no one to lift the discussion out of the rut.

## Editorial Comments on the Feldman Series

### Effects on Nation's Eating Habits

Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College has been publishing a series of articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR as to the effects of prohibition on other interests. Some interesting facts are produced, although the ban on the liquor traffic cannot be said to be the sole cause of the tendencies noted. The question in point is whether prohibition tended people to ice cream, candy, tobacco, and cafeterias.

The ice cream industry seems to have been greatly benefited by prohibition. In Chicago there were 2124 ice cream parlors licensed in 1918 and 4187 in 1925. Likewise, ice cream production in the Nation has been mounting. In 1916, it consisted of 268,320,000 gallons; in 1926, of 360,000,000 gallons; and in 1925, of 332,728,000 gallons. Between 1916 and 1925 there has been an increase in consumption of over 114,000,000 gallons, or about 55 per cent. The population increase during the same period was a little less than 15 per cent. All authorities believe that prohibition was partly responsible for this growing use of ice cream.

There is a difference of opinion as to the effects of prohibition on the candy industry. Many feel that the consumption of candy has been much stimulated. Testifying at hearings on national prohibition at Washington in April, 1926, one distinguished witness asserted that there was an increase in the use of candy due to the craving resulting from abstinence. He said that persons who deny themselves the use of alcoholic liquor are usually liberal consumers of sweet drinks, starch and sugar. On the other hand, candy manufacturers do not believe that their industry has been thus developed. The increase in candy consumption from 1914 through 1924 was smaller than that of ice cream, and not much greater than the population increase. Yet, for instance, the authorities of a large steel corporation testify that their workmen have been buying a great deal more candy from cafeteria counters since prohibition went into effect.

Doubtless, the ban placed on liquor sales has had some effect on the eating and drinking habits of the Nation. With all the smuggling and bootlegging of liquor, there must have been a considerable decrease in its consumption. And the craving for stimulants has been satisfied largely by other foods and drinks. Perhaps we are developing natural tastes for less harmful things than intoxicating liquor.—*Asheville (N. C.) Citizen.*

### "Poor Man's Club" Substitutes

By commissioning Prof. Herman Feldman of Dartmouth College to prepare a series of articles on the results of prohibition in the United States, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has engaged in a laudable undertaking, as the publication of the professor's findings attest.

One of the smug designations applied to the saloon, when it flourished, was that of "The Poor Man's Club." In a recent article of the series Professor Feldman descends on the substitutes which have derived from abolition of the "club." In its place have come many healthier forms of recreation for the workman. He owns a car in which he and his family ride; with his wife and children he goes to the "movies," or they stay at home and "listen in" on the radio; week-ends they drive out in the country for a picnic, go to the beach, or enjoy other outdoor amusements.

These entertainments are rendered possible because the main provider now diverts his earnings into the family purse which were formerly dissipated over the polished counter, with one foot on the brass transverse rail. His spare time is now passed with his family instead of with his cronies in "setting 'em up." Who believes that the moving picture industry would enjoy anything like the popularity it has achieved if the saloon were its selfish rival? Intellectually, the moving-picture poor man's club may not be high, but it is infinitely superior to the saloon, morally, physically, and otherwise.

In the six years from 1919 to 1926, upward of 10,000,000 Ford cars were sold in this country as against a little more than 3,000,000 in the six years prior to 1919. Of course, higher wages were a concomitant factor in the latter six years, but who believes that the larger earnings would have availed for automobiles if the saloons had remained open? It is the removal of temptation from the naturally weak man which has accounted, mainly, for the benefits to him and his family, as Professor Feldman's researches prove.

Then, too, the number of homes built or bought out of savings has similarly increased, through the combination of added wages, prosperity, and the absence of the public saloon. To make homes more attractive to the eight-hour-a-day workman there are the radio and the player-piano, which vie with the "movies" and the Ford car as a form of entertainment. Possibly it is absurd to attribute to prohibition our present-day prosperity, but the Dartmouth professor thinks it is equally untenable to deny that it

The second cause of failure was that, despite the genuine efforts of the Japanese to find a middle way, neither the United States nor Great Britain was able or willing to move out of the position which had produced a deadlock about cruisers at Washington nearly six years before. Great Britain said, "I must have a large number of small cruisers to patrol the shores and communications of a world confederation of nations but you (the United States) must not have the right to build an equivalent tonnage in 10,000-ton cruisers, because that would give you battle supremacy by sea."

The United States, on the other hand, said, "I must have exact parity with Great Britain, the smaller cruisers are no use to me. Therefore if you (Great Britain) need a large number of smaller 6-inch gun cruisers I must have the right to an equal tonnage of larger 8-inch gun cruisers." And so, because the geographical conditions of the British Empire and of the United States are so different that the same kind of cruisers will not suit both, they agreed to disagree.

Personally, I think that the result is a lamentable failure of statesmanship on both sides. That the two leading nations of the world, who have repeatedly and, as I think, genuinely, declared that war between them is "inconceivable," should have had a public disagreement in the face of all the world because neither is willing to see the other have a few not very vital ships which the other does not possess, would have seemed to me incredible if it had not actually happened.

If Great Britain had said to the United States, "Very well, I see that our needs are quite different. I am quite willing that you should have a few more 10,000-ton cruisers than I have up to within the agreed total tonnage," or if the United States had said to Great Britain, "Very well, I see that the needs of the widespread British Empire are quite different from mine. I am not going to quarrel because you have a few more small cruisers than I have," there would have been an agreement. Yet neither, still less both, could bring themselves to pronounce these simple and healing words.

However, now that there has been disagreement, far more because of the conditions under which the conference met than what is the next step? For there must be a next step. The adversary who seeks to promote international discord for ends of its own will take full advantage of this mistake unless people of good will see to it that good rather than evil comes out of this apparent inability to agree.

It is not now, so it seems to me, a question of renewing purely naval conversations, but of something bigger and deeper. The two delegations disagreed at Geneva because they were not thinking first of how they could use their navies for the nobler ends of protecting justice and preserving peace and promoting unity throughout the world. They were thinking either fearfully in terms of possible war or selfishly in terms of "who shall be greatest?" The two nations must now step in and insist on taking the question back to the true one, "what do we want our navies for, for competition or for peace?"

has had any influence at all. Certainly, the average home enjoys more luxuries than ever before, and it is an inseparable conclusion that the increased purchasing power is attributable to the abolition of saloons.—*Los Angeles Saturday Night.*

### "A Distinguished Service Rendered"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing in installments the report of Prof. Herman Feldman on the industrial and economic effects of prohibition. He is in the Department of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, and is recognized to be an experienced and competent investigator whose conclusions may be accepted as trustworthy. To secure the data the study was made in the field. Professor Feldman visited in person many large plants and secured first-hand information. The inquiries sent to managers, insurance companies, workmen's compensation boards, were prepared by him. The report is thus brought down to date.

Whether the Eighteenth Amendment has helped industry in its effort to stop drinking among employees was one question Professor Feldman sought to determine. In his introduction he says that he approached this question without any bias and without any preconceived opinion. He had never taken any part in dry campaigns nor been connected with organizations wet or dry. His sole aim was to uncover the facts, not to bolster up one side or the other. He spent nine months in the survey, traveled over an area including the six New England states and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Maryland, interviewed personally a large number of managers and leading authorities on this subject, and sent questionnaires to thousands of persons who were able to give information.

We are living in an age which has been characterized over and over again as industrial. Thinking—international, natural, state, and local—is concentrated upon economic problems. The general public opinion has come to recognize that a rising standard of living is conditioned upon increasing productive power in attaining which the efficiency of labor is a material factor. That intoxicants make for inefficiency is an undisputed fact. That "Rule G," denying to railroad employees the right of personal liberty with respect to intoxicants, is just and fair has been a settled conviction for more than a quarter of a century. Professor Feldman's survey shows a growing conviction that "Rule G" is just and fair, not only in the railroad industry, but in all industries. When economic opinion becomes crystallized in favor of prohibition, as it will in the near future, the backbone of the fight to take prohibition out of the Constitution will be broken.

The survey of Professor Feldman is another distinguished service rendered by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR to the cause of prohibition.—*California Laborer.*

### Everybody Blames Headlines

"Intoxication is a slight factor in the grand total of automobile accidents," says Prof. Herman Feldman, who is investigating prohibition for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "Let us get rid of the belief, bred by newspaper headlines, that the intoxication of the driver is an important cause of accidents, for, in fact, it is a very slight element in the larger problem."

Of course, Professor Feldman is only saying that when 30,000 accidents occur, about 23,750 result from other causes than the driver being drunk. That is another way of saying that drunken drivers are not numerous, compared with sober ones, and that being sober does not necessarily prevent accidents. That this is true is, to be sure, within the knowledge of everyone, but Professor Feldman approaches the milk in the coconut after the manner of Henry James, who could fill a page with what would be, in the words of another writer, the simple statement, "Made went into the garden."

Why headlines, stating that somebody was killed when, and because, somebody was driving when drunk, should be blamed for the impression that the drunken driver is a cause of accidents—as, of course, he is—must be perfectly clear. It is because it is the custom to blame headlines for almost everything.

"Aside from correcting the popular misimpression," says the professor, "there is no attempt to minimize the seriousness of such accidents. . . . Driving while under the influence of liquor is a menace, and accidents involving intoxication constitute a somewhat higher percentage of accidents which result in death."

And the headlines, as it were, state the facts, succinctly, from time to time, as events occur, which is, after all, what headlines are for.

As for the impression, headline-bred—that a majority of accidents are caused by drunken driving—it is only necessary to say that it never existed.—*Louisville (Ky.) Times.*